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## BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO GERMAN REICH READY TO BE SENT

In Event of Nonagreement Between Allies Radical Step Will Be Taken

France Will Be Asked to Evacuate Ruhr—British Willing to Sacrifice

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17.—High diplomatic circles in London do not share the optimism shown in a certain section of the press as to the more reasonable attitude of Raymond Poincaré toward the British note. The investigations of The Christian Science Monitor representative in authoritative quarters, both British and French, suggest that M. Poincaré will persist in turning down the British proposals and will reiterate France's refusal of an impartial commission or the consideration of any negotiations with Germany until the unconditional surrender of passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley. M. Poincaré will not move from his position but is even more determined, owing to what he considers the unnecessarily trenchant tone of the British note, to remain firm.

He is said to have proof on the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation, that Mr. Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson agreed with George Clemenceau to the insertion of the word "respective" before governments in Clause 18, annex two, on the understanding that it gave the right to the Allies to take action against Germany separately. A report by a British Cabinet secretary, Sir Maurice Hankey, is said to exist, which supports this.

Matter of Law, Not Opinion

This, however, the British authorities hold does not affect the interpretation of the disputed clause, which is a matter of law and not of the opinion of the framers of the Treaty. However, M. Poincaré believes he has discovered the big stick for smashing the British case, in Sir Maurice Hankey's report. If M. Poincaré's reply makes it clear that there is no hope of the Ruhr evacuation, the chance of a settlement by arrangement of the allied debts is remote. For no definite sum from Germany can be fixed or obtained until the Ruhr is allowed to operate freely again, and the British offer to take only the amount due for American debts against its claims on Germany. The British are dependent on the success of the reparations question as explained in the "Monitor" Law section of January 1923. Great Britain does not propose to lose half that it lent the Allies, and to forgo all the payment for reparations, unless the Franco-German quarrel which is injuring France and all Europe is adjusted. There is little hope therefore of M. Poincaré's reply leaving the door open for further negotiations.

The Monitor representative hears that Stanley Baldwin and Marquess Curzon drew up the reply to Germany before Lord Curzon left for Batignolles and Mr. Baldwin expects to be obliged to sign it. In the event there being no agreement with France, next week-end. An impartial commission to be accepted and quickly set up, to report in a month or six weeks, Germany having declared it can hold out no longer than November, is certain.

To Again Approach France

When the commission has reported and a definite sum fixed, France again to be approached and asked to evacuate the Ruhr district as part of a general settlement which is to include further generous treatment of its debt to Great Britain. There is hardly any left to which the English Government would not finally go in the direction of financial sacrifices to secure a general settlement and to clear the way to peaceful trade again. The Monitor representative is informed that General Smuts is likely to raise the question of the Ruhr by friendly intimation, either on the report of the League Council to the Assembly early in September, or by special resolution. If he does so he will be supported by Lord Robert Cecil. An important question is the attitude of the South American states. If they support France, the danger of a League split is great. In any event the meeting of the League in September is to include a discussion on the treaty of guarantees and disarmament, also the consideration of proposals directed to offering security to France. Great Britain is anxious now to invite Germany to join the League, new recruits to which will include Abyssinia and Turkey. Ireland is also likely to ask admission.

## JAPAN PROTESTS RADIO CONCESSIONS

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Japan will continue to protest to China against its recent wireless concessions to the Federal Telegraph Company of America whereby five wireless stations will be constructed in China.

The ground is taken that the Mitsui company of Japan was granted a previous wireless monopoly. At the same time officials hope that the Federal and Mitsui companies will reach an agreement such as that existing among the Japanese, British and French, to prevent what the officials consider "suicidal competition."

POWERS DISAPPOINTED TURKS

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—Official circles are disappointed that the great powers maintain legations in Turkey instead of embassies.

## To Discuss Prohibition



Miss Cora Frances Stoddard  
American Delegate to Anti-Alcohol Congress, Who is to Give Detailed Information on Working of Prohibition in Massachusetts

## COPENHAGEN HOST TO DRY DELEGATES

Prohibition Representatives Meet for International Anti-Alcohol Congress

By Special Cable

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—International anti-alcoholic congresses are mileposts on the long road toward universal prohibition and each year some great capital plays host to distinguished men from various countries who represent the prohibition interests in their respective fields. The seventeenth congress gathers here during the week of Aug. 19-24 to record achievements and the growth of the past year and to unfold co-operative plans for the future. Dr. R. Herold, director of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism and president of the permanent committee of the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, in the following statement, especially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, outlines the aims and purposes of the congress:

International congresses against alcoholism seek to examine in a scientific manner the individual and social influence of alcoholic beverages, study educational or legislative measures which have been taken or which ought to be taken against alcoholism and impress their influence on all temperance matters of actual importance. Thus it is hoped to exercise some action on public opinion amongst the people not only of the country where the congress is held, but all over Europe and the whole world, to direct the attention of the governments which are generally officially represented at the congresses to the importance of the alcohol question, and last, but not least, to make leaders of national or local temperance societies acquainted with the latest researches of scientific investigation on alcohol.

American Prohibition

The Copenhagen congress promises to be one of the most important of these great gatherings. Among the speakers are several of world fame, for instance, Prof. Harald Westergaard, a European master of statistics, and a young Belgian professor who has already made his mark in the statistical field, Dr. Olof von Brunsell Sociological Institute.

The subject of international commercial politics, which is of great importance, is to be discussed.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ALL NATIONS IS COOLIDGE POLICY

Recognition Pacts With Mexico and Greece Likely If Efforts Are Met Half-Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Administration of President Coolidge will have as one of its aims a restoration of full diplomatic relations with every nation in the world. If that end is not attained, it will be because the friendly advances of the United States are not met half way.

That such a policy will govern the dealings with all nations was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by an official of the Department of State, whose views were sought in connection with attempts being made by Greece to resume diplomatic relations. The long negotiations with Mexico have resulted apparently in an understanding that means the recognition of the Oregon Government by Washington, and officials see no reason why the "loose ends" in the diplomatic sphere should not be gathered up and America be enabled to live on a basis of open and acknowledged friendship with all.

Besides Mexico and Greece, the chief countries not on good terms diplomatically with the United States are Turkey and Russia. The treaty recently signed between the United States and Turkey is expected to remove the Ankara Government from that list. With Russia time alone will tell when Washington will find itself in the desired position where it can extend recognition to the Government in Moscow.

"Watchful Waiting" Explained

In defense of a policy that has left the United States without a Minister at Athens since 1921, or shortly after the restoration of King Constantine to the throne, the State Department cited two things which it believes need clearing up.

First, it was said, there was the wisdom of moving slowly in recognizing new governments after a revolution has overturned the old régime in any country. That was the rule followed by Washington in the cases of Mexico and Russia, and while State Department officials do not place Greece in the same category, the fact that there was no American Minister at Athens when the revolution occurred, led the department to take a "watchful waiting attitude."

Next there is the question of finances. One of the reasons, admitted by the friends of Greece, for the desire of that Nation to re-enter upon formal diplomatic relations with the United States at this time is the need of drawing upon a balance of \$33,000,000 placed to the credit of Greece in the United States Treasury. As was explained in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, this money is the balance of a loan of nearly \$50,000,000 made during the war at the request of the Allies. It was to repay Greece for a similar amount spent in carrying on its war campaign, but was not to be drawn on by Greece until after treaties of peace had been signed between the Allies and the Central Powers.

Greece's Loan Balance

Whether a restoration of diplomatic relations with the present Greek Government, which took control less than a year ago, will enable that government to reach its financial goals, is the subject of discussion today by President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who called at the White House a few minutes after the President had reached his desk.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## COAL COMMISSION PUTS STRIKE ISSUE UP TO BOTH SIDES

Leaders Ordered to Report Concessions They Will Make to Continue Work After Sept. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—At the behest of the United States Coal Commission, committees representing miners and anthracite operators today went into a joint session in a final effort to prevent a strike in the hard coal fields Sept. 1.

The joint conference met after the commission had called before it John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and S. D. Warriner, chairman of the general policy committee of the anthracite operators, and gave them a letter demanding a complete answer from both parties as to what each would do to prevent a suspension of operations. The joint conference is scheduled to report to the committee by 8 p. m.

The commission in its letter asserted that the public was becoming alarmed at the prospect of another coal shortage, and declared it was imperative that uncertainty be quickly removed.

Mr. Lewis today declared that an anthracite strike, Sept. 1, still could be averted if operators would abandon their attitude on the check-off and enter a general conference, called by the United States Coal Commission. Mr. Lewis added that there still was plenty of time in which to reach a new wage agreement before Aug. 31, if the operators felt so inclined.

"Check-Off" Problem

Mr. Lewis reiterated his dissatisfaction with the "qualified manner" of the operators' promise to abandon the check-off as regards supplies advanced to the miners. He declared the miners stood ready, as was announced the day the conference opened, to abandon their demand for the check-off on union dues, but that a requisite of the settlement must be "absolute abandonment by the operators of the check-off for supplies."

Under present conditions in the anthracite fields, the operators retain from miners' pay sums due for supplies furnished them such as fuel, power, and dynamite. The miners had insisted that union dues also be checked off, but said they were willing to abandon that demand if the operators would abandon the check-off on supplies.

Before beginning the third day of the parley called by the coal commission, Mr. Lewis said that the way out of the present difficulty could be stated in five words: "Abandon check-off and enter conference."

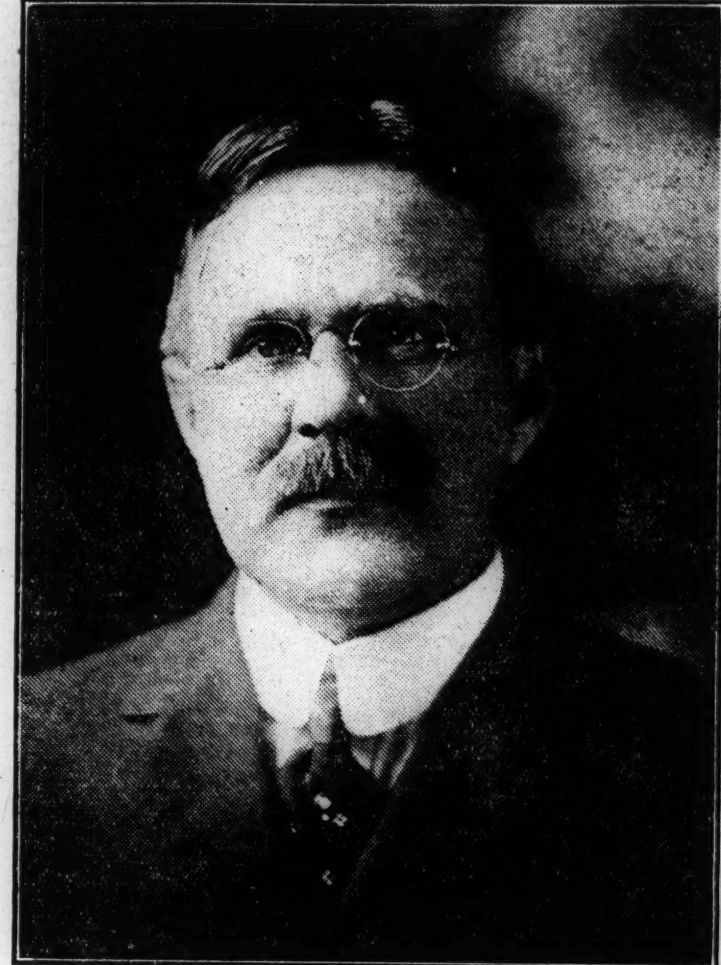
Demand Recognition

"If the operators will abandon the check-off, as they agreed to the other day, we will be willing to adjourn here and resume negotiations at Atlantic City," said Mr. Lewis. "We will, however, insist on full recognition of the union, although we will not insist on barring out other than union members from mine operations. If this is agreed to, there will still be ample time to reach an agreement and avert a strike."

Other representatives of the miners declared that their side would stand pat on wage and other demands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The latest turn in the mediatory efforts of the coal commission in the anthracite situation was discussed today by President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who called at the White House a few minutes after the President had reached his desk.

## New England Rail Merger Advocate



Photograph by Marceau, Boston

Homer Loring

Mr. Loring is Chairman of the Special Committee on New England Railroad Policy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This Committee, After Fourteen Months of Study, Recommends the Consolidation of All New England Railroads, With the Exception of the Boston & Albany and Grand Trunk Lines

## NEW ENGLAND RAIL MERGER RECOMMENDED BY CHAMBER

Would Ban Boston & Albany and Grand Trunk System Lines in Consolidation

Financial rehabilitation of the New England railroads; their consolidation into one New England system that would omit the Boston & Albany and Grand Trunk system lines; strong opposition to any form of trunk line control, and favoring the general outline of the New England governors' committee plans for the improvement of the New England lines, are the chief features of the report of the special committee on New England railroad policy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public today.

The committee has made a 14-months' study of the rail problems of New England. Homer Loring, head of the Massachusetts state commission on administration and finance, is the chairman of the committee. Mr. Loring also is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its committee on transportation. The other members of the committee are: Edward J. Frost of William Filene's Sons Company, Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, and John R. Macomber of Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.

Protective Program

Directors of the chamber have unanimously approved the committee's report and have decided to have a mail referendum among the 7500 members of the chamber on the questions involved.

In connection with any consolidation plan for the New England railroads, the report says that the plan adopted should "protect New England industries in respect to both rates and service," as well as to "insure the continuance of all present transportation routes; restore the railroad credit so that additions and improvements may be financed promptly; safeguard so far as is possible the value of the securities of the New England railroads."

The report shows that the committee carefully considered the various consolidation plans and finally concluded that "trunk line control would not conserve the best interests of New England." The committee states:

"We do not believe that with such control a satisfactory rate structure would be maintained and that adequate transportation service could be given over the limited number of routes that would remain open to the shipping public."

New England is particularly sensitive to any changes in the adjustment of relative rates. Constant vigilance is required to keep the rates of New England industries fairly related to those of other sections of the country. A further extension of trunk-line control of New England roads would impair opportunities and weaken the commercial standing of New England industries, and should, therefore, be opposed.

Trunk Line Arguments

The committee discusses at some length the arguments of those who favor trunk line control. The report says in part:

"To us it seems clear that trunk line control would practically end all advantages which New England now enjoys via these differential routes, and via many of the gateways now open to New England industries. Obviously the main reason for trunk lines acquiring control of New England railroads would be to control the routing of freight. This would mean, as has been pointed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## President Becomes Honorary Chief Scout

New York, Aug. 17

THE Boy Scouts of America today announced receipt of a letter from President Coolidge accepting the honorary presidency of the organization which has been held by the President of the United States since the Scouts were organized.

"Both my sons are Scouts," he wrote, "and my observation of the benefits they have derived from their affiliation has strengthened my conviction of the organization's usefulness."

## "PADLOCK LAW" USED IN RUM DRIVE

Federal Attorney to Apply Injunction With Closing Penalty in Massachusetts

Massachusetts will be one of the first states in New England, or in the east, to apply generally the injunction and closing penalty of the National Prohibition Act against hotels, drug stores, groceries, and other mercantile establishments violating the Eighteenth Amendment. Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States attorney, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

The injunction issued by Judge J. A. Lowell in the federal district court yesterday restraining Michael H. Bedigan and Harry H. Bedigan, proprietors of the Tremont Pharmacy, 500-502 Tremont Street, from keeping, storing or selling intoxicating liquor in the place for one year marks the beginning of a campaign to invoke injunctions against the illegal sale of liquor throughout the Commonwealth. Mr. Stone said. An injunction against the Oakland House at Nantasket has been petitioned for and other petitions are expected to follow.

Effect Is Preventative

Injunctions against the illegal sale of liquor, which are provided for in Section 1, Title 2 of the National Prohibition Act, have been invoked in New York recently, and also in several southern states, the assistant attorney explained, but their use is still a pioneer branch of liquor law enforcement. An injunction may be invoked, according to law, on evidence of two or more actual liquor sales or on evidence of one sale in a near beer saloon or similar establishment. If the court issues the injunction, any violation of it makes the offender guilty of contempt of court, an offense carrying a jail sentence, and closes for one year the building occupied by him.

"The effect of an application of this provision is not only punitive, but preventive," said Mr. Stone, in discussing this morning the new weapon he expects to employ against liquor-law violation. "No man, who isn't a reckless gambler, is going to run the chance of having his business closed for a year by violation of an injunction against liquor selling."

"In rented buildings landlords, also, may be expected to take an effective stand against further violation of law on the premises, for the closing penalty applies to the building as well as

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## "GAS" PRICE QUIZ ORDERED BY STATE; MR. HULTMAN ACTS

Massachusetts Pays Highest Figure of Any State in the Country, He Declares

Brockton Independent Sells for 20 Cents a Gallon—Further Slump Is Forecast

Gasoline at 20 cents a gallon retail by an independent company in Massachusetts, further drops anticipated by other companies, an investigation of gasoline prices begun by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, were the outstanding events in the gasoline price war in Boston today.

The investigation was ordered by Eugene N. Hultman, chairman of the commission, who says that the people of this State are paying the highest prices for gasoline in the United States. He made no further statement on the situation.

Gasoline For 20 Cents

Gasoline was being sold today for 20 cents a gallon retail at the filling stations of the Keith Oil Corporation, which has headquarters in North Main Street, Brockton. The Keith wholesale price is 19 cents. This is said to be the Massachusetts low water mark for gasoline since the war.

When questioned this morning Warren S. Keith of Brockton, president of the corporation, said that there would be still further reductions in both retail and wholesale prices, but when these reductions would come or how large they would be Mr. Keith would not say.

He admitted that the price drop came as a result of the gasoline price war begun in the west, but that it was spread to New England. Officials of large oil-refining and distributing companies in Boston said this morning that they also expected the price of gasoline to go lower than 22 cents, which is the prevailing retail price per gallon in New England today. No such sharp reversals as a cut of 6 cents and a rise of 4 cents the next, as has occurred in several places in the west, would come about in Boston, they said.

Bankruptcy for Some

Manufacturers and dealers in New England were planning cautiously against sudden and radical variations in the market. Prices, they said, would probably continue to fall, but they would come down evenly. One of these officials continued:

"The way in which prices have been lowered and raised again in the west will rebound in the end to the benefit of the large companies, with plenty of capital. A sudden drop, like that ordered in South Dakota, made it necessary for companies to sell gasoline at a price less than what it cost to refine it from the crude oil already purchased. Small, independent companies, forced suddenly to sell at less than cost, cannot stand it, and many of them will be put out of business."

Big, well-capitalized companies, such as the Standard Oil, can afford to take a temporary loss of several million dollars, and yet do business next year at the old stand. Then, with competitors eliminated—and this mark you, by state action—the large companies can raise the price of gas once again, and mark good this year's losses at the public's expense. This is what appears to be the plan in South Dakota. Governor McMaster ordered a cut of 4 cents a gallon, and immediately the Standard Oil cut its price 6 1/2.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, was instrumental in starting the state investigation, although it is understood that Mr. Hultman had been studying the gasoline situation for some time.

Mayor Curley Acts

Mr. Curley wrote to William F. Williams, chairman of the Commission of Public Works of Massachusetts, asking him to have a thorough investigation made in Massachusetts to determine why prices for gasoline vary here as they are said to do today. The chairman promptly forwarded Mr.

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## CAUCASIAN SOLIDARITY URGED TO INSURE SAFETY OF WORLD

Politics Institute Speaker Points to Menace of Over-Population and Under-Production in Orient

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 17. (Staff Correspondence)—The Oriental hordes storming at the gates of the Occident may not always be held back by such superficial barriers as exclusion laws and discriminatory immigration, declared William S. Culbertson of the United States Tariff Commission, at his open conference on "raw materials" at the Institute of Politics this afternoon. Exclusion acts are mere walls of sand, they do not touch the foundation problems of interracial contacts, Mr. Culbertson holds. He said:

To check the storm—that much the laws may accomplish, but out of the rising race consciousness of the East there is a rising, too, a bitterness at the restriction of the West—a bitterness which must be met with more than mechanical defenses.

Behind these rising races is the specter of overpopulation and under-production. Before them are the world's promised lands, held by the Occident. The fear of the one and the hope for the other are the forces that impel them. Yet, out of all this, an understanding may be reached—an understanding which must be found not in things material but in things spiritual.

Exclusion laws are the product of a situation which should have the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the people of both the East and the West. They dam the tide; they do not touch the issue in the background.

When the Asia tries to make its finds that the white race has signs up in certain valuable areas telling him to keep off. As Asiatic peoples become more conscious of their nationality, the policy of the white race is resented not only by individuals but by whole races. The fact that parts of Asia and South America in the temperate zone and large areas in the tropics are open to Asiatics does not greatly lessen this resentment.

### White Race Exhausting Itself

The new forces decimated the forces in Asia now operating at times at cross-purposes and without direction may converge. They are: The overwhelming material power of the Asiatic countries; the growing consciousness of nationality and unity among Asiatic peoples; and the adoption of the material methods and concepts of Western civilization. Suppose these forces converge and Asia as a whole adopts, as Japan has done, the imperialistic methods of the West—exclusion laws and regulation will then be a bloody barrier.

Before this time comes we will be wise if we consider, not only for our own but for Asia's good, what our material civilization really leads to and to what extent it should be thrust upon the Asiatics.

No simple formula will solve this problem—as complex as human society itself. But a few conclusions are obvious. Western nations should stop wasting the lives and the wealth of their citizens in internecine strife. The white race is exhausting its vitality, morale, and material goods over such issues as the Ruhr, and the Eastern peoples not only gain from the profits of this war but also learn some things from the people of the East: "We do not live by bread alone." "Life is more than meat and the body more than raiment." We can begin to solve the great issues between the East and the West only when we develop toward the East an understanding and a sympathetic thought.

Then there may be a way out. The problem in the East is how to give those teeming millions in some degree the material comfort which we enjoy and not at the same time destroy spiritual virtues of their civilization. The problem in the West is to prevent our material civilization from breaking down in quarrels among ourselves or in struggle with the peoples of Asia, and to benefit from the art, the calm reserve and the spirit of the East.

### Revolt Causes Outlined

Charles C. Batchelder of Boston, and former representative of the Department of Commerce in various positions in the East, spoke at this conference on "Economic Pressure as a Cause of the Revolt of the Asiatic Peoples Against Occidental Exploitation." After demonstrating that the Asiatics are being prodded out of their natural lethargy by Occidental aggression in the East, and after showing that the populations of all Asiatic peoples are increasing at terrific rates, especially in India and China, Mr. Batchelder said:

The hatred of all foreigners from a combination of political and economic motives is said to be growing in China and to be the cause of the attacks upon their persons and property which are causing much uneasiness. In India the situation is even more serious. Agitation, much educated in Europe, have been traveling about inciting the population against the British preaching that the latter are draining India of its wealth and they point to the excess of exports over imports and to the payments of the cost of the army and civil service, of pensions, and to the large profits of the foreign merchants.

The economic situation of the Asiatic masses in not a mere subject of academic discussion, but is of immediate, pressing importance. It has led within the last few years to serious disorder and may possibly lead to wars in the future.

We may safely assume that the economic pressure upon the masses of India, China and Japan is rapidly growing unendurable, and that explosions of some kind are inevitable if effective remedies are not applied. As the misery of the Russian peasants caused the overthrow of the Romanoffs and the advent of Bolshevism, many educated in Europe, have been traveling about inciting the population against the British preaching that the latter are draining India of its wealth and they point to the excess of exports over imports and to the payments of the cost of the army and civil service, of pensions, and to the large profits of the foreign merchants.

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## Wide-Awake Lads Who Leave The Monitor at Your Door



Versailles the British proposals for a national home for the Jews in Palestine, thrust a gleam of usefulness which was reflected in the immediate agreement of powers. Zionism can do only good in the Near East. It is a heaven which, though small, may finally leave the whole lump. This is the belief of William Linn Westermann, leader of the Round-Table on the Near East, expressed this morning.

Jewish people, however, are not unanimously convinced of the unalloyed good of the Zionist movement. Opposite opinions, in fact, are held by Jewish members of the Institute. Rabbi Jesse Bienenfeld, of Syracuse, N. Y., stands for Zionism, while Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of New York City sides with the opposition.

Arguments, pro and con, on this question are outlined by Rabbi Frisch as follows:

The Zionists maintain, in the first place, that the Jewish people have never lost their feeling of nationality. In spite of the fact that through centuries they have been scattered through the ends of the earth. Secondly, it is likely that if this diversion continues the racial distinctions of the Jews may disappear, since, numerically they are few in number. A state would serve as a means for preserving the race. In the third place, in spite of the progress of the century, persecutions of the Jews have not stopped and there are many indications that anti-Semitic feeling may express itself in the future more violently than in the past. As a fourth consideration, if the Jews have a state of their own, Zionists allege their standing will be improved throughout the world. They will have a definite given authority back of them.

Finally, the Zionists argue, in Palestine the Jews could lead their own lives and be unmolested by anti-Semites. Rabbi Bienenfeld in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor enlarged upon these considerations. According to him all that the Zionists want is a period of unrestricted immigration into Palestine. Throwing the doors of the country open to all comers, would, he maintains, give the Jews the opportunity to enter the country, and in time, their numbers might be in the majority.

Arabs Outnumber Jews "At present," he declared, "the Arabs outnumber the Jews more than six to one. But the improvements which have been introduced in Palestine can, almost wholly, be traced to the Jews. Little farmlands are springing up. Comfortable homes are appearing. Shade trees are growing along dusty Palestinian roads. A great project for utilizing the Jordan River for power producing is already well under way. Its completion will effect a complete transformation in the country."

Rabbi Frisch, however, although sympathetic with the ideal of a cultural home for the Jews in Palestine where the Hebrew language may be preserved, a Hebrew university established and the art and literature of the Jews perpetuated is, nevertheless, opposed to what he terms, "political Zionism." Refuting the argument of the pro-Zionists he asserts:

Jews throughout the world have been held together by a common religious bond, but not by a political tie. Non-Zionists are of the opinion that the greatest contribution which the Jews can make to the world is religious and cultural contribution. Zionism would hinder such a contribution by bringing politics to the fore again, the warlike Arabs who surround Palestine and whose propensities for harassing their enemies are well known to the world, make the undertaking extremely hazardous one. Furthermore, with the establishment of a Jewish state, the status of the Jew throughout the world will be immeasurably lowered.

Today the Jews are citizens of the country where they live. With a Jewish state in Palestine they would be aliens. Anti-Semites would be constantly urging the expulsion of the remaining Jews in their own land. Finally, non-Zionists believe in regard to persecutions, that fair play will finally win, throughout the world, and when it does the Jew will be more content as a citizen of a country where they now live than citizens of a doubtful state in the midst of Arab hostility.

The question of disarmament was included in the program of the fifth Pan-American Conference, but the irreducible opposition of Brazil caused the failure of the conference in this matter and armed peace in South America was practically acknowledged and approved. Let us hope that the moral and technical assistance of the United States given to Brazil will not contribute to a useless and ruinous war. The understanding of both countries might be an easy achievement provided there were not in Brazil a strong, warlike government party. The settlement would be a glorious event for South American civilization. If a pact of non-aggression, guaranteed by the United States and Great Britain, could be signed for a period of 50 years, peace would be assured.

Through the atmosphere of intrigue that overclouded much of the work at

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## NEW ENGLAND RAIL MERGER RECOMMENDED BY CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

out, the speedy destruction of the rail differential routes.

It is contended that these routes could be kept open by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but experienced traffic men do not accept this view. You cannot overcome the rights of ownership or control by official order. If these routes were not immediately closed, lack of business would soon compel their discontinuance and cripple the industries which are dependent upon them. This, in the opinion of those consulted, would be the natural and inevitable result of trunk line control.

Possibilities are seen by the committee, in the plan offered by the Joint New England railroad committee, relative to the financial aspects. The report says that the committee believes that this plan can be made effective. "Probably some details will have to be modified or changed upon further study. The plan provides for financial readjustments and new capital for additions and improvements. It preserves for New England the independent control of its railroads and continues competing service, not only via the differential routes, but also via all of the Hudson River gateways. It

## "PADLOCK LAW" USED IN RUM DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

the business involved. It is worthy of note, too, that this is one of the few provisions of the National Prohibition Act imposing a jail penalty for violation.

Delegated Power to Enforce Law "We are ready to go to Washington on the validity of this provision," continued Mr. Stone, in commenting on the fact that the Supreme Court would declare the injunction provision unconstitutional. The Eighteenth Amendment is as holy and as much a part of the Constitution as the fourth and fifth amendments, which violators of the liquor laws are fond of invoking in defense of their position.

ance, will be discussed at the congress, with reference to the pressure of the smaller prohibition countries. As we know, Iceland and Norway have been compelled by threats of Spain and Portugal to abolish their prohibition law, and doubtless the congress will protest against such a brutal policy.

As a matter of course, the subject of American prohibition will be widely discussed and command the attention of all. We owe much gratitude to the late President of the United States for having appointed such a splendid official delegation to the congress. Some of the members will speak at the meetings. Andrew Volstead and W. B. Wheeler will report on the general results of American prohibition. William Bennett will speak on bootlegging in America, and Miss Cora Frances Stoddard will give detailed information on the working of prohibition in her home State of Massachusetts.

Liquor Interests Challenge "The Copenhagen congress is of special importance because it will be an answer to the challenge thrown down to temperance and prohibition organizations by the liquor traffic. Producers and sellers of alcoholic beverages have been very active and it is not to be denied that their influence is already making itself felt. Prohibition and even mod-

BOND CAMPAIGN FOR CENTENNIAL PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17—Bonds in denominations from \$10 to \$100,000 and bearing 6 per cent interest, will be issued to subscribers operating the campaign starting Oct. 1 to raise \$5,000,000 as part of the cost of financing the proposed sequentennial celebration in 1926, to mark the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The city council recently declined to authorize an appropriation for the exposition. Leaders, however, say that favorable action may be taken later.

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## CHINESE OBJECT TO FOREIGN GUARDS

Peking, However, Shows Inclination to Accede to the Demands for Compensation

PEKING, Aug. 16. (AP)—To date no reply has been received from the Chinese Government by the foreign diplomatists who recently presented to the Government a lengthy demand for indemnities for the capture and imprisonment of foreigners last May and June by the Suchow train bandits. Reports regarding preliminary consideration of the demands by the Foreign Office have revealed that there is opposition to the diplomatists' suggestion that hereafter railways be guarded with foreign officers in command of the guards as a guarantee of safety to foreign travelers, but that there is an inclination to accede to the demands for compensation.

Meanwhile it is understood to be desired by Chinese officials that the question of Government sanction of banditry be held in abeyance. The diplomatists in a statement, accusing the Government of acquiescing in the depredations of outlaws.

Newspapers disagree on what China should do about the demands, but admit that something should be done. The Shun Tien-Shi-Pao observes that the note hits a lack of confidence in the Government's capacity to defend the treaty rights of foreigners and expresses the belief that the Government will gain nothing by arguing or protesting and suggests that the people must co-operatively restore order and thereby render the warning of foreigners unnecessary.

The Yi-Shi-Pao thinks there should have been no demands beyond those of compensation. It says the responsible officials should be punished, but voluntarily and not under coercion, and that in this respect the diplomatists should be asked to withdraw their demands.

The Standard (Japanese) declares the foreign diplomatists are hopelessly muddled, demanding punishment of officials while the bandits are immune and even rewarded.

## WALKOUT OF LASTERS HITS LYNN PLANTS

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17—Nearly 1100 lasters remained away from shoe plants throughout the city today in accordance with a vote taken in Massachusetts meeting yesterday not to return to work until wage increases ranging from 20 to 25 per cent have been granted.

The walkout applies to all plants except 10 independent firms which have granted an increase and where about 125 lasters have gone back to work. The walkout is without sanction of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' general officials and the joint council will hold a special session tonight to decide what action to take.

Dry Law Repeal Protested By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17—The Green Crescent Turkish Antialcoholic League makes a strong protest against the proposed repeal of the dry laws. It is believed the National Assembly will make liquor manufacture a state monopoly. The Angora Minister of Finance says the treasury needs the revenue from saloons.

PROSECUTOR CHARGES LAX ENFORCEMENT

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 17 (Special)—Laxity in enforcing the prohibition law is charged by Hadlai Hull, state's attorney for New London County, against the police of New London, and he is making an investigation with a view to correcting the situation. Mr. Hull also feels that the local court has been dealing too leniently with law violators, thereby hampering his efforts to enforce the law.

Mr. Hull's charges follow the resignation of James E. Barlow as city manager, which was caused in part by the alleged failure of the police to enforce the law.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### Too Perfect

DO YOU remember Chester Blair, the boy who owned Harum Scaram, the Belgian hare? Poor Chester had no twin, nor even an ordinary brother or sister, so his father and mother spent a great deal of thought on supplying him with amusements. The Blairs were so rich that they seemed to forget all the nice natural things which do not cost anything.

One day Marjorie, Tim and all the children who were friends of Chester's received an invitation like this:

"Come to my barn and you shall see The Ship of the Desert; he'll bend his knee And let you ride 'tween his two great humps; Be ready for swaying and thumps and bumps."

Come to my barn and you shall find A long brown trunk of a novel kind, And a chalky creature with rosy nose, Who'll tell you at least as much as he knows."

I'm glad I don't have to keep you waiting to find out what this invitation meant as long as the children waited. Three whole days had to pass before the party. At last, however, the afternoon came and at about three o'clock all the children of the neighborhood began to troop down Maple Avenue, toward the Blair's home.

The barn was draped with bunting of many colors. Outside of it were tents and, as the youngsters approached, they could see that in the verandas spread with pitchers of pink lemonade, peanuts, candies and ice cream cones. Over the barn was a big sign: "Don't feed the animals or tease the clown." Evidently this was a circus.

Just back of the barn door hung a curtain around which they passed to enter. Then the full scene burst upon their view. A camel and an elephant were strolling around two of the rings, and in the third ring a clown was

declared Miss Margaret R. Brendlinger, principal of Hillsdale School at Norwalk, Conn.

Founding of technique of acting, to be used as basis of dramatic work in schools and universities and thus contributing to the upbuilding of American drama, is an ultimate aim of the drama conferences and festivals called by Marie Ware Laughton of Boston, the second of which began yesterday. Directors of little theaters and "workshops," performers, teachers, community service, and settlement house workers have gathered from distant parts of the United States to participate in the conference this year.

As soon as we have an established technique of acting we shall have better acting," said Miss Laughton this morning. "These conferences should help to standardize our ideas of what should be good play-producing and good acting."

A plea for a return to Shakespeare was made by Alexander Dean of Massachusetts. Dean, K. N. D., president of the Boston Drama League, and significant phases of the last season's drama were discussed by Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of Tufts College, director of Tufts Theatricals.

The production on the outdoor stage on Saturday afternoon of "Sakuntala," the Hindu classic, is looked forward to as the event of the week. It is directed by Oliver Hinsdell, long director of Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carre, New Orleans, La. Next month he becomes director of the Little Theatre in Dallas, Tex.

William A. Ross, who with Laurence Binyon is responsible for the English version of the play, is attending the rehearsals. The costumes are by Livingston Platt.

## FOREST PROTECTION WARNING FOR MAINE

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 17 (Special).—"We must learn to treat our forest resources as a crop and take proper measures to grow, protect, and harvest the crop if we intend to preserve it," says G. H. Collingwood, extension forestry specialist from Washington, D. C., who is making a tour of the New England states. Mr. Collingwood is spending a week in Maine. He said:

"It is a source of surprise to most people to learn that we have more timber than there is in the Lake states, but it is a fact. The great timber lands of Michigan and Wisconsin, we are told, have been cut over and burned over until the land is nothing but a barren waste. These middle western states have had less fire protection than New England. Forest fires have burned down to the mineral soil, leaving nothing."

Mr. Collingwood believes that the woods of Maine have much to do with the tourist business, aside from the intrinsic value of the wood and lumber which is cut, and the importance of the forest growths in conserving the waters.

## MR. DEPEW PLEADS FOR WORLD COURT

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—Chauncey M. Depew, addressing the Park Club here tonight, made an urgent plea for America's entrance into the Permanent Court of International Justice. "We as a nation cannot stand apart," he declared. "We must play a part, according to the promptings of our genius and principles. A world court will not be flawless, but if composed of able men from the different countries of the world, and if these men give decisions that are humanely just, they will be supported by public opinion. Our relations with Canada and our undoubted northern boundary constitute a splendid example of the policy of negotiation and arbitration which should be extended to cover the whole world."

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## A. F. OF L. DEMANDS JOBS FOR STRIKERS

### State Branch Requests Utilities Board to Force Restoration of Telephone Operators

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—After 50 resolutions had been introduced and election of officers held, the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts state branch, American Federation of Labor was brought to a close here last night. One of the surprising features of the convention was an eleventh hour address by Miss Julia S. O'Connor, leader in the recent telephone strike. She told of the recent strike and pointed to the alleged poor service being rendered at present by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

At the conclusion of her address Miss O'Connor was given an ovation which was greater than that accorded to any speaker since the convention started. Later on when she was appointed a member of the elections committee, she was again applauded as she walked to the platform.

William Walsh, re-elected state president without opposition. For vice-president there were nine candidates in the field and the seven elected were Miss Elizabeth A. Cleary, representing the telephone operators of Lynn; Frank W. Gifford, Brockton; Michael J. O'Donnell, Boston; Abraham Pearlman, Boston; William A. Ross, Worcester; Harry A. Russell, Springfield, and John Van Vaerebewick.

### Next Convention in Boston

Martin T. Joyce was re-elected secretary-treasurer without opposition and Charles J. Hodson was re-elected legislative agent without opposition. Boston was chosen as the next convention city.

Acting in accordance with a communication from shopmen who have been on strike on the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads for more than a year, the delegates instructed Secretary Joyce to send a communication to President Coolidge asking him to use his office to end the strike.

In the election for vice-president Miss Cleary received the most votes. She polled 135, to 113 for her nearest opponent, Mr. Gifford. Miss O'Connor campaigned for Miss Cleary, and the delegates said they took Miss Cleary's victory to mean that the convention stood behind Miss O'Connor.

A resolution that the convention go on record as recognizing Soviet Russia was turned down by the resolutions committee, and the convention voted to uphold the committee's report of nonrecurrence.

### Telephone Monopoly Alleged

A resolution calling for an investigation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was filed by President Walsh and adopted by the convention. The resolution asked the Public Utilities Commission to look into the "demoralizing service" and restore service by returning to work the many skilled employees now unemployed.

The resolution also called for the

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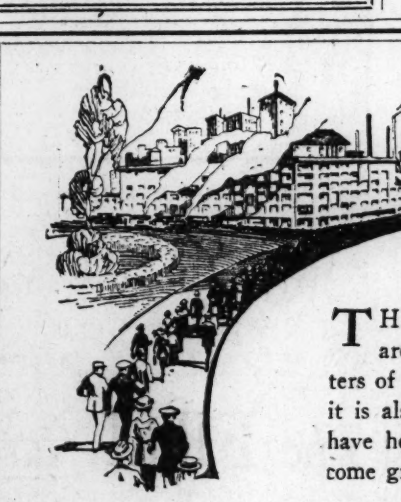
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executive committee to invoke the initiative and referendum on the matter if it received no results from the Public Utilities Commission. It also asked for an investigation of the affiliation of the telephone company with other telephone companies, and instructed its delegate to the national A. F. of L. convention to present to that organization a resolution looking for an investigation by the Federal Trade Board of the so-called telephone monopoly.

Resolutions also were passed pledging support to the United Mine Workers in their attempt to maintain the "closed shop"; requesting legislation to bar public employees from working for hire on Saturday afternoons and vacations; against baking companies which employ the "open shop"; endorsing legislation to compel the licensing of janitors who have care of apartment houses containing six or more families; and against anti-strike laws.

### Explains Strikers' Defeat

Miss O'Connor, during her address, attributed the defeat of the strikers to the failure of the forces of Miss Annie E. Molloy and the members of the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers to walk out, and to the intimidation used by the company with its unlimited resources. She said the original plan was for the non-union as well as union workers to go out.

She then traced the history of the union and declared that it was for the public interest that the girls be taken back. She charged that there is a monopoly existing between the Bell Telephone Company, the American Telephone Company and the New England Telephone Company.

## BOSTON CHAMBER URGES COAL ACTION

In accordance with a unanimous vote of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Howard Connelley, president of the chamber, telegraphed to President Coolidge last night urging him to use his full power to bring about a proper adjustment of the differences between the coal operators and the miners. Following is the telegram:

The directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce view with deep concern the possible cessation of operations in the anthracite coal fields, with the consequent danger of distress to the people of the whole country, but especially to the citizens of the New England states, who are dependent almost entirely upon this source of household fuel supply. We therefore urge upon the President of the United States that he use his full power to bring about a proper adjustment of the differences between the operators and the miners, by agreement if possible, otherwise by arbitration, based on the principles laid down in the Roosevelt Award.

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## LIQUOR MEN FEEL SCREWS TIGHTEN

### Chief Assures Saloon Keepers of Punishment in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17 (Special).—Providence will need none of New Haven's bar fixtures; on the contrary, it will have bar fixtures to sell, declared William F. O'Neil, chief of police, upon hearing that Providence men had purchased equipment from the Connecticut authorities closed up New Haven saloons.

Mr. O'Neil said he has been watching the situation this many days, and is convinced that if federal, state and municipal co-operation can accomplish so much there, the plan can be worked successfully here. He said he contemplated putting on the screws tighter in Providence. He has issued an order, requiring all saloon men, arrested in raids, to be sent to station houses and locked up, provided they are unable to find bondsmen. The effect he hopes to produce, the chief explained, is to show liquor men they need not expect no favors, and to convince the police that they must deal without tolerance toward the dealers.

The most hopeful sign for the Providence police, in making the city dry is, Mr. O'Neil noted, the coming in of the courts after the summer recesses, when liquor cases appealed from the lower courts will come up for disposal. Convictions in many of these cases will bring defendants on the records for second, third and fourth convictions and will enable the police to ask for jail sentences.

### LEATHER DEALERS ELECT

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16 (AP)—William Mohlenkamp of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected president of the National Leather Dealers' Association at the close of their annual convention yesterday. Sioux City was named as the next meeting place.

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## ENEMY MUST PAY, SAYS GEN. GOURAUD

### Feeling Against Germany Expressed as He Leaves Boston

"Germany must pay," was the final message that Gen. Henri Joseph Gouraud left with Boston, before his departure last night for New York.

"It is not just that the country devastated by the war," he said, "should be made to pay for the war. The country that caused the destruction should pay the costs."

The general said that he found in his journey through the United States that American officers and soldiers who had served in France "sympathized with France in her determination to make Germany pay for the destruction she had caused." He expressed his regret that England, as he expressed it, appeared to be breaking away from the Entente and that American soldiers had been brought home from Germany. This action, he said, might encourage Germany to wage war again.

After he had gone to Harvard University yesterday, General Gouraud visited the Longwood tennis courts at Chestnut Hill, saw an American baseball game at Braves Field, and dined at The Brookline Country Club.

**GOLD ON HOMERIE**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The White Star Line is advised that the Homeric, which sailed from Southampton Wednesday, is bringing gold specie valued at \$284,000.

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## MAINE GOVERNOR PROTESTS "RODEO"

### Appeals to Gov. Smith to Prevent "Brutal Exhibition"

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17 (Special).—Branding the "rodeo" as a "brutal and degrading exhibition of man's power over animals," Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, in a letter addressed to Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, appeals to him to prohibit the holding of a "rodeo" in connection with the state fair in Syracuse next month. The letter follows:

"I am informed on reliable authority that a 'rodeo' is to be held at the State Fair in Syracuse during September. If this be true it will prove a step backward to the humane cause in which I know you, as well as myself, are interested."

A genuine "rodeo" is a brutal and degrading exhibition of man's power over animals, and I feel confident that you never will allow such a thing to be held within your State. On the other hand, if actual cruelty is eliminated there still will be left enough objectionable features to cause an unpleasant impression in the minds of the spectators, especially upon those of the children.

It has taken years to build up the humane cause and I hope that New York will not go back upon its best traditions. It seems to me that many of our so-called "fairs" and in this criticism I include some of those of my own State, have degenerated into a collection of sideshows, midway, airplane stunts, and other undesirable features that have nothing whatsoever to do with the encouragement of agriculture.

To add to these unsavory attractions a "rodeo" certainly, in my opinion, would be a step in the wrong direction, and I know you will give the matter your careful consideration before giving it your sanction.

## BOWDOIN 1927 CLASS MAY BE RECORD ONE

BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 17 (Special).—Early enrollment figures indicate that Bowdoin College will have another record-breaking freshman class this fall. Last year's entering class of 175 was the largest in the history of the college, and the class of 1927 bids fair to be larger. To date 116 men have been admitted, 16 more than had been admitted last year at this time. This is in spite of the fact that men are being granted admission with a much narrower margin of entrance conditions than last year.

While no definite action has been taken, Bowdoin is not likely to accept a freshman class large enough to total the college registration over the 500 mark, the policy of the institution having always been to remain a small college. Last year the student body numbered 506.

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## Drama Conference at Peterborough, N. H.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 17 (Special).—The greatest drama of the age will be a religious drama and brought out by the genius of the church, in the opinion of Percy Jewett Burrell, member of the commission of a church drama and pageantry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and of the committee on religious drama of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, one of the speakers at the drama conference and festival, now in progress at Marie Ware Laughton's camp of the Out Door Players.

Prof. Robert Emmens Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and himself a playwright, gives credit to the movies and also the new style in staging which ignores details and strives only for effect, as contributing factors to what he believes to be the return of the American stage to a beauty and art comparable to the early Greek and Elizabethan drama.

Development of New York City as the theatrical center of the world, was predicted by Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of Tufts College. This will be influenced by local conditions, he said, and bear evidences of gifts from other nations, but it will be the nonetheless American because of that.

Discussing dramatic activities in universities and schools, Jack Crawford, dramatic leader at Yale, laid the great success of dramatics at that university, largely to their spontaneous character. While there are selective courses in the drama and all the work is conducted by members of the faculty, it is the students themselves who point the way.

Drama in schools should never be made the vehicle of education, and never an end in itself, or for public purposes, as athletics often are,

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YVES LE TROCQUER  
SURPRISES WORLDStatement Is Challenged That the  
Supply of Fuel From Ruhr Is  
Adequate for French IndustriesBy HUGH F. SPENDER  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27.—The statement made by M. Le Troquer, the French Minister for Public Works, that France has "now won the game in the Ruhr," and has so greatly increased the supply of coal and coke from the German mines and coke ovens that an average monthly supply of 511,000 tons of coke. There has so far been a diminution of 60 per cent as compared with voluntary deliveries of coke last year.

## A Bad Bargain

In the latter part of June, the French and Belgians obtained 10,000 tons of coal and 15,000 tons of coke a day. This was a very bad bargain, for the French and Belgians had to pay 12-15 francs for the coal and coke delivered before the occupation, when only the best quality was accepted and there was no cost for transportation. The coal and coke which, according to the statement made by M. Poincaré in the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 11 last, reached in round figures 12-15 francs last year, was paid for at 75 per cent of the price on the world market, the amount being credited to the Reparation Commission. Although the fuel is obtained without any payment, the French and Belgian Governments have made a very bad bargain. They have obtained only about 40 per cent of last year's deliveries and have had to pay enormous sums to get it.

The supply is, moreover, becoming rapidly exhausted, for since March the German mines have produced no coal to the surface and the German coke ovens have ceased to operate. Several of the most important factories in the Ruhr have their own mines and continued to operate them within their works, while the French did not interfere with the transport of coal and coke from the dumps to other factories. They have now, however, seized the private mines of Krupp and Thyssen at Essen and Bochum, and cut off the supply of other factories which will soon exhaust their stocks.

Already the daily average seized from the dumps shows a decrease from

the high water mark. During the first four months of 1922 the voluntary deliveries amounted to 2,351,707 tons of coal and 2,263,699 tons of coke, as compared with 295,500 tons of coal and 353,500 tons of coke forcibly seized.

Since the occupation, to quote the figures given in the *Ere Nouvelle*, there has been a steady increase in the price of smelter coal in France which has risen from 95 francs a ton to over 200 francs. In two months of the occupation, says this French paper, France alone paid 90,000,000 francs more for the price of her coal, not reckoning the expenses of the occupation of the Ruhr, to receive 45,000 tons of coal less from Germany.

The realization of the seriousness of the position for the iron and steel trade is shown by recent orders issued by the French Minister of Public Works, to the effect that blast furnaces at present idle were not to be restarted, and that out of existing stores of coke one-third was to be retained to meet future difficulties. This seems to indicate that the fact has dawned on the French Government that the increasing stocks in the Ruhr are rapidly diminishing, and that there will be no means of replenishing them.

NEW JERSEY FINDS  
HOME SWEATSHOPS

Volunteers to Be Asked to Investigate Child Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Legitimate industrial plants in New Jersey have been absolved of the charge of employing child labor as a result of the three-months' campaign conducted there by the State Department of Labor.

On the other hand, the investigations inaugurated by Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor, and continued under the supervision of his assistant, Charles H. Weeks, have revealed the existence of child labor and sweatshop conditions in many parts of New Jersey, including certain residential communities in certain northern municipalities.

In spite of the discovery of the operations of hundreds of contractors or middlemen who give out home work to be finished for New York and New Jersey manufacturing plants and thus escape the overhead expenses which legitimate manufacturers have to bear, Mr. Weeks declares that the present conditions are not such as would justify criticism. At the same time, he asserts the need of a larger force of inspectors in order to maintain strict observance of the law.

Mr. Weeks will request the new commissioner of labor to appoint about 50 volunteer home work inspectors from among members of charitable and civic organizations to continue the present staff, and will also present a number of amendments to the sweatshop laws when the 1924 session of the Legislature convenes.

SPAIN'S MILITARY RESEARCHES  
GO FROM ONE CRISIS TO ANOTHERTrial of One Military Leader Involves That of Another  
and Probably Also Will Implicate Politicians

MADRID, Spain, July 23 (Special Correspondence).—A tremendous situation has arisen in the further progress of the determination and settlement of the Morocco responsibilities. In this investigation we pass from crisis to crisis. Now that General Berenguer has been secured for trial by the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine, the turn of the politicians has come, and it is no secret that some of them are shaking in their boots.

General Aguilera, president of the Supreme Court, who is trying the case, declares that he has all the people behind him, and the air thickens with rumors of the possibilities of a military coup d'état and revolution.

Spaniards, it is true, disgusted with the tricks of their politicians, who have even graver suspicions about them in many cases; but they are not enamored of the army either. A Cervantes is needed to do justice to some of the features of the history of today. General Aguilera, who has been pressing home the demand of the Supreme Tribunal for the raising of General Berenguer's Parliamentary immunity so that he might be prosecuted, is not unlikely to find his own Parliamentary immunity as a member of the Senate raised, that he in his turn should be prosecuted. Suggestions have been made that the military office that he held at home made him responsible for the inefficiency and bad equipment of military contingents that were hastily rushed over to Morocco when trouble occurred, and that therefore he ought not to be judged but one of the judged.

## General Writes Violent Letter

In the Senate, Señor Sanchez de Toca, former Premier and former president of the Senate, mentioned that while he occupied the latter office no requisition came to the Senate in the ordinary course of routine through the War Minister, for the raising of Berenguer's immunity. General Aguilera promptly wrote a violent letter to Señor Sanchez de Toca, in which he told him that he did not speak a word of the Senate. "I must warn you that in the event of such a thing being repeated, I shall be obliged to act toward you with the vigor and energy that a man of your kind deserves."

This letter was read to the Senate, where it naturally created a sensation. Aguilera was called to the floor, to say anything he had to say in explanation. He went, but was arrogant, truculent. The utmost concession he seemed disposed to make was that he addressed his letter "not to the Senator, but to the man," and he stuck to every word.

## Two Leaders Pummel Each Other

It was an exciting day altogether for General Aguilera, for just before this sitting of the Senate he entered the private room of the President thereof, the Count de Romanones, to have some conversation with him, when he met there the late Premier, Señor Sanchez Guerra. A hot discussion upon the responsibilities at once arose, and before anyone knew quite what happened the amazing scene presented itself of the former Conservative Premier and the President of the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine pummeling each other with lusty blows. The Count de Romanones and some others intervened, and after an interval the adversaries cooled down and were persuaded to shake hands.

Nor was this all, for at the sitting of the Senate that followed there were two deputies, Señores Valoz and Miral, listening in the gallery, and finding themselves of opposite opinions upon the subject under discussion, they continued their altercation in one of the corridors, where one produced an

umbrella for weapon and the other a revolver. A first-class tragedy was narrowly averted by intervention, and the deputies were sent off by the President of the Senate to the Chamber to which they belonged, the President there might deal with them.

It is declared that the Supreme Tribunal, after its first examination of General Berenguer and what it has elucidated therefrom, is about to demand the raising of the parliamentary immunity of a former Cabinet Minister.

INDIAN REVENUE  
FROM LAND FAILSOnly Alternative to Protection  
as Source of National Income  
Is Eliminated by Reforms

CALCUTTA, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—Those who strongly disapprove of the increasing Indian tendency to attempt to raise revenue by high protective duties and have searched for alternative sources have found that the one real alternative has been closed by the reforms. This is land revenue, and land revenue is not likely to be increased because at present the wealthy landowning classes absolutely dominate the councils. The extent of their domination came out very clearly during the 1921 debates on the United Provinces Oudh Rent Amendment Act.

## Landowners Make Concessions

The talukdars (big landowners) of Oudh made a few concessions as a result of Sir Harcourt Butler's personal intervention, but on the main point resting on the royal proclamation of 1858 they were adamant. Similarly the landowning and the landlord classes in Bengal have absolutely refused to consider any amendment of the 150-years-old permanent settlement of land revenue in Bengal, and would, there is little doubt, have defeated Mr. Campbell Forrester's proposals to extend and amend the Calcutta Rent Restriction Act.

Relatively to the local Indian revenue, land contributions have been steadily shrinking. In the mid-Hindu days the traditional demand made by the State was one-sixth. The Mogul emperors increased the proportion to one-third. At the date of the signing of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in the late eighteenth century the amount extracted was reckoned to be 90 per cent of the gross produce.

## Land Revenue Changes

Time and economic progress interacting with British ideas of statesmanship have totally changed this position. In 1919-20 the permanently settled tracts in these provinces paid approximately £2,000,000 in land revenue, and temporarily settled tracts of similar dimensions paid £2,500,000, figures which show the amount of revenue which has slipped through

the fingers of the State of Bengal (compared with the former Indian conceptions), but also indicating how modern revenues assessment has modified the stringency of the State's rights as conceived in 1800.

A few further figures will show how the landowning class in India have in modern times successfully evaded paying their fair share to the State. Today the value of the agricultural produce of the province of Madras is reckoned at 3,000,000,000 rupees, but the land revenue is less than 70,000,000 rupees. In Bengal even more valuable produce, thanks to the Permanent Settlement, contributes only 30,000,000 rupees. In 1871 some 40 per cent, or £20,000,000 out of the total revenue of the Indian Government of £500,000,000, came from the land. By 1919-20 the total revenue had risen to £131,000,000, but land revenue only contributed £24,500,000, or less than 20 per cent.

The income tax and customs duty payers had in the meanwhile made their appearance as active factors, from which the dominating parties in the harvest. This year income tax is expected to contribute £30,000,000, and customs duty £13,000,000 to the Government of India.

AMERICANS TO TEACH  
IN SIAMESE COLLEGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Fuller of Los Angeles, Cal., and Denver, Colo., left for Bangkok, Siam, today for Bangkok, Siam, where they have accepted chairs in the University of Siam. The King of Siam recently decided upon compulsory education for his subjects and he looked to the United States for competent instructors.

Mr. Fuller is being sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, while Mrs. Fuller is being sponsored by the Larchmont Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fuller is a graduate of Occidental College, Los Angeles, and has recently been attending Princeton University. Mrs. Fuller attended the University of Southern California.

LIBRARY SCHOOL PAY  
TERMED INSUFFICIENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Improved training of library workers, to be obtained by the payment of better salaries to the instructors in library schools, is imperative, if the needs of libraries throughout the country are to be supplied, according to a report just issued by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and prepared by Dr. Charles C. Williamson, formerly of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Of the 15 institutions included in the survey, only four had budgets of more than \$10,000 in 1921, and the best paid instructor in each of the schools, not including the chief administrative officer, received, on an average, a salary of \$2000.

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VATICAN AIDS SIGNOR MUSSOLINI  
BY PRESSURE UPON DON STURZO

Sicilian Priest, Who Dominated "Popular" Party in Parliament, Has Retired to Monastery of Monte Cassino

ROME, July 19 (Special Correspondence).—At last there is a chance of a reconciliation of the Italian people after nine months of more or less continuous conflict between the Fascist and their various opponents. Benito Mussolini's speech at the close of the debate upon the Electoral Reform Bill was far the most moderate that he has delivered, and pitched in a very different key from that in which he first addressed the Chamber as Prime Minister. He said in substance that, if the Opposition would disarm, Fascism would disarm also, and that he would not hold the general election in a moment of tumult. To his success in obtaining a majority, which at one time seemed doubtful, no single force has contributed so much as the Vatican.

The Vatican put such pressure upon Mr. Mussolini's most active and powerful opponent, Don Sturzo, the Sicilian priest, who was "boss" of the Roman Catholic "Popular" Party in Parliament, that he resigned his post, in order not to compromise the Church and retard the famous monastery of Monte Cassino. Then the "Popular" Party, deprived of the one man who kept it together, split up into groups on the field of battle.

Party Splits Up  
Nine "Popular" deputies voted, in defiance of the party orders, in favor of the Government on the question of proceeding to the committee stage of the Electoral Bill; four others abstained. Test members have been expelled from the party for insubordination, several more have sent in their resignations. Thus the once powerful "Popular" Party, which had 107 solid votes and used to make and unmake ministers, has dissolved into various fragments.

If Signor Mussolini was moderate and conciliatory, the same cannot be said of his followers. One of them, Signor Giunta, the member for Trieste, plainly declared the warlike and imperialistic aims of the more ardent Fascist to be hostile to Great Britain, France and Yugoslavia. He concluded by urging Signor Mussolini "to follow his journey on the chariot drawn by Caesar's horses."

## Freedom of Press Curtailed

The new decree limiting the freedom of the press practically abolishes the freedom of comment in Italy. In-

deed, the leading Italian journal, the *Conservative Corriere della Sera* of Milan, of which 40,000 copies were recently burned by the Fascisti at Parma, with the approval of the chief Mussolinian organ, has stated that it will cease to publish comments on public events altogether. The power of controlling the press is placed in the hands of the prefects provincial officials, appointed by the Minister of the Interior, that is by Signor Mussolini, who can remove altogether or move them to a less desirable prefecture, at his pleasure. The Government thus becomes judge in its own cause.

Signor Mussolini himself would have incurred the penalties of his own decree had it been in force last October, when he wrote in his paper, the *Popolo d'Italia*, that it was "Italy's interest to collaborate in the demolition of the British Empire." Anyhow, the Italian press will now comment on the Government at its peril, and the few critical voices that were up-lifted before the decree will be silenced.

The result, of course, will be that discontent will be driven underground; a clandestine press, hitherto unknown in Italy, will arise, as it arose in Belgium under the German occupation; and no Government can suppress that. Hundreds of journals will perforce render lip-service to the Government; but the latter will suffer from the lack of reasonable criticism. No one can imagine such a decree in the United States or Great Britain. If Signor Mussolini be so strong as he says, why cannot he stand a little criticism?

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UNITED STATES CONTAINS  
HUGE SOFTWOOD RESOURCESCol. H. S. Graves Reads Paper at Final Session of British  
Empire Forestry Convention

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—At the concluding session here of the British Empire Forestry Convention, Col. Henry Solon Graves delivered a paper on the softwood resources of the United States. He stated that although three-quarters of the original softwood forests of the United States had been cut over, it had been estimated that the country still contained more softwood timber than any other country, except Russia. The country contained, he said, 225,000,000 acres bearing pure softwood forests. In addition, the country had 70,000,000 acres of denuded lands which formerly bore softwoods, but are now largely unproductive, and 12,000,000 acres of the south-east coast of Alaska, also bear virgin softwood forests.

Colonel Graves estimated that in all, the country contained 1,830,000,000,000 board feet of timber, suitable for the manufacture of lumber and 840,000,000 cords of pulpwood. Of this immense total, Douglas fir leads, with a total stock of 595,000,000,000 board feet, followed in order of quantity by the western yellow pines and the spruces and firs.

"The northeastern states," said Colonel Graves, "which formerly produced enormous quantities of white pine for the world's market, now import 60 per cent of its wood requirements." He further pointed out that the United States was using its timber three or four times as fast as it was growing. In addition to the problem of bridging the gap, the country's forest lands were publicly owned, i. e. owned by the State. The remaining four-fifths had been alienated to private owners. This meant a loss of public rights, the right to exercise reasonable restrictions as to the use of natural resources, but thanks to the spirit of co-operation between state and private owners, protection and conservation were proceeding apace.

In conclusion, Colonel Graves pointed out that, superficially, the country still had enormous resources. Nearly 2,000,000,000,000 feet might seem inexhaustible, to the lay mind, but economically, the fact that most of the stock lay over 3000 miles from point to point of ultimate consumption

meant that the country was in a serious predicament. At the conclusion of Colonel Graves' address, he was asked by C. E. Legat, delegate from South Africa, whether in estimating the requirements of the United States, and the hopes of meeting same, account had been taken of the fundamental fact that population doubles every 50 years. Colonel Graves replied that he was optimistic of one thing only, namely, there was enough absolute forest land in the United States to supply their requirements if handled under proper forestry principles.

Lord Lovat, chairman of the conference, asked Colonel Graves if it were not true in the United States that in a good many of the outlying areas the settlers could not eke out an existence by agriculture alone, but were compelled to supplement their activities by work in the forest. In the rich central states and in certain of the valleys of the western states, agriculture could sustain the community, but that in other parts of the country, where a large proportion of the land area was nonagricultural, there was certainly dependence on the forest for work. He pointed out that in the northeastern states, where forests had been cut out, agriculture had deteriorated and abandoned farms had resulted.

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## Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet Official, Happy in Norway

Russian Woman Finds Herself Excellently Received as  
Chief Diplomatist and Trade Representative

By MARJORIE SHULER

ALEXANDRA KOLLANTAY—"representative plenipotentiary." The letters stand out boldly on the brass sign in Christiania which marks the house of the delegate from Soviet Russia to His Majesty, the King of Norway. The first woman in all the world to act both as chief diplomatist and as trade representative of a government lives in an enchanting house, a quiet, reserved sort of house which raises its shutters only slightly toward the Nobel Institute across the wide paved street and screens itself behind a hedge from the gaze of passers-by. A reassuring sort of house for those who hesitate to enter the habitations of the Soviet.

Not that I needed reassurance. That I had in my first contact with a Soviet office. It was in the Russian trade office in Stockholm, Sweden, where I had sought Madame Kollantay's address that I saw a row of umbrellas, such solid, such respectable, such permanent umbrellas, with their sturdy wooden crooks and cotton coverings. There was a poster on the wall, a poster of a blowsy peasant girl, her arms full of the wheat which is expected to flow like gold in this autumn's Russian harvest. The poster advertised an agricultural exposition. I wanted to note the date of the exposition and the place, but my eyes were drawn irresistibly back to the row of umbrellas. At one end was the tallest umbrella and the one with the biggest crook; at the other end, the shortest umbrella, with the smallest crook. Such order, such neatness, such precision in that tapering line. Certainly it was reassuring and so was its chief, who, with a pencil and seized a bit of paper with which to write down the address in Christiania at which I should find Madame Kollantay.

Thousands of Women Care It was important that I should find her. A demand for women in embassies is being sounded by thousands of women all over the world, following the leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Lady Astor. Hungary during the Karolyi regime tried having a woman ambassador in Switzerland, but Madame Rosika Schwimmer met with difficulties from the first attempt to win recognition from the conservative little republic, and with the quick fall of the Karolyi regime she ended her diplomatic service. The United States is yielding to the sharp raps of women on the door of its state department and has made two appointments of women in the foreign service. But here in Norway is a woman acting both as diplomatist and as trade representative, and few persons are aware of her appointment and still fewer know how she is filling the place.

What was she like, this "representative plenipotentiary"? Would she blaze a good trail for other women to follow? Was the country to which she was designated willing to receive her? Were her fellow diplomatists agitated over what she should be called or how her gowns would fit the official requirements for state occasions, such feeble and halting arguments as are advanced against the campaign led by Mrs. Catt and Lady Astor? I had come all the way from Germany to Christiania in order to find out, and the discreet little white house held the answer to the questions.

The Home of a Woman Diplomatist Within its mahogany hall all was severe simplicity, a long mirror in an old carved gold frame, a telephone switchboard, on the newelpost of the mahogany stairway a great round clouded bowl through which an electric bulb cast a misty glow on the white walls. A close scrutiny by the telephone operator; a second test from Madame Kollantay's secretary (male), aided by an assistant secretary (female) and I was passed. An office with comfortable big leather chairs, a mahogany desk with an enamel clock, a bowl of white lilies and pink roses, and in the desk chair the representative plenipotentiary. She wore an attractive frock of blue serge and green chiffon with more than a hint of the Near East in its jaunty bolero and full short skirt. Her black hair was cropped close to her ears. But garments and appearance were of slight importance in comparison with the extraordinary greenish gray eyes and the deep musical voice, with both of which she talked volubly for the next hour and a half.

"I have support from all sides," she declared. "I have been excellently well received by Norway and I find no hindrance to my work because I am a woman. Of course I like Norway very much."

"Spoken like a diplomatist," I remarked aloud and smiled inwardly as I remembered the brusque Norwegian consul who had given me a passport visa to enter the country. "Going to see Madame Kollantay," he muttered when I stated the object of my visit. "Of course we don't have anything to do with those Soviet Russians."

A Tour of the United States "It would be diplomatic to say so," she answered. "But I am happy to mean it. During the years that I was a political exile from Russia under the régime of the Tsar, only two countries would have me, the United States and Norway. Germany and Sweden jailed me. In Denmark I was under police control. I made one trip through the United States in 1915 speaking in 81 cities under the auspices of the German Communist group. But I spent more time than that in Norway and I chose to come to this country now."

"Was that your preparation for the diplomatic service and is it what you would recommend to aspiring women diplomatists?" I asked.

"Work in a political party is a prime requisite," came the ready answer. "A woman should be politically active. That is her best schooling for any position under her government. She must know history and she must understand economic conditions if she

is to be useful as a representative of her own country to any foreign nation."

"And be able to speak foreign languages," I supplemented.

"Oh, I don't know. I don't speak many myself," she answered. "Just English, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish and a little Finnish, besides Russian. I can understand some Slavic languages and I can read Italian but I can't write in it."

To agitate in a language is the test, I marked down in my memory. But Alexandra Kollantay is not a diplomatist for nothing. She immediately began to beat down that word "agitate" which had slipped into the conversation.

"Isn't it ridiculous," she demanded, watching me narrowly through those greenish-gray eyes, "people actually are afraid to have us Russians come into their countries. They think we will make revolutions. You don't make revolutions; they make themselves. If conditions are fair to the people of a country, you cannot make a revolution there, want it however hard you may."

Wood and Herrings Trade and diplomacy are inseparable to Madame Kollantay. Russia depends upon trade to get recognition for her diplomatists and she depends upon her diplomatists to get trade. "Pomor kommerce" is the term for the reviving trade which Madame Kollantay is now pushing between Russia and Norway. Norway is a great wood export country. But in the north the trees are not so plentiful and Russia is striving to export wood more cheaply to northern Norway than southern Norway can. This autumn Russia will also have wheat and rye to export and in the interval she wants chemical products and herrings. "Herrings, herrings, herrings," groans Madame Kollantay. "I shall never eat one of the things. For months I have been carrying on negotiations with Norway. My signature must go on every trade agreement and there are many such agreements for no Russian can buy or sell save through the Government. The fall in exchange has made much difference between the value of the Russian ruble and the Norwegian crown and there must be government agreements back of the bargains. At last the negotiations are concluding and I hope that I shall stop sleeping, eating and thinking in terms of herrings."

She may have had too many herrings to think about in the last few months, but she believes implicitly in the value to the individual of thinking and working. "It is good for everyone to work," she said. "Work is an essential of life. Too much leisure is a poor possession for anyone."

Communism in Norway Grows To what extent Madame Kollantay is responsible for the unmistakable growth of Communism in Norway it



A FEW OF THE MANY VARIETIES OF ROAD SIGNS OF WHICH THERE ARE MORE THAN 40,000 ON CALIFORNIA'S PAVED HIGHWAYS.



AUTOMOBILISTS ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES WHO JINGER ALONG THE HIGHWAYS OF CALIFORNIA. HERE ARE MOTHER AND HER THREE SONS OUT LOOKING FOR KIND-HEARTED MOTORISTS WITH LUMPS OF SUGAR, ETC. ALONG THE RIM OF THE HIGHWAY IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

which social and economic conditions will not affect. It may not be Russia, but some country will put these ideas into effect."

Diplomatist, trade representative, propagandist, the little white house in Christiania shelters them all. Revolution has made women voters. It has carried them into parliaments. It has

broken down the rigid barriers of diplomacy for them. How these women will hold their gains in comparison with those who have won political rights after long educational campaigns, is the chief question in the feminist movement today. That question Madame Kollantay is answering in her own way.

## Completed: 6300 Miles of Paved Highway in California

Sacramento, Cal. Special Correspondence CALIFORNIA this year has completed her sixty-three-hundredth mile of paved highway, and is starting work on 5500 more miles, surveys for which have been made, the estimates completed, and the financing largely arranged for. Today the motorist in California can drive over more than 6000 miles of pavement, 20 feet wide, eight inches thick in the middle and tapering to five inches on the edges, and can cover a distance equal to one-quarter of the distance

owned there. If the single motorist undertook to traverse all of this paved highway within one state, during eight hours every day at the average rate of 30 miles an hour—the highway limit being 35 miles and the average town limit 15 miles—he would require 27 days to cover the road, without stopping to look at Shasta's snows, Salton Sea's sunsets, or anything else of the beauty alongside the highway. But he would have driven more than 80 per cent of the distance through mountain and valley, forest and orchard, by sea and river, and only about one-fifth of the distance in towns and cities. He would have ridden at the very edge of the surf on the Pacific for more than 100 miles, and he would have climbed to elevations of more than 5000 feet, and dropped to depressions of nearly 400 feet below sea level.

Possibly more interesting even than these figures is the fact that every mile of the more than 6000 miles of paved highway, and many of the 63,000-odd that are unpaved, can be traversed without reference to a road map. More than 40,000 metal signs, their blue lettering on a golden background raised well up into the field of vision of the driver, are set alongside the highways of California. More are being erected at the rate of 10,000 a year. These signs tell of location, distance to the nearest town, distance to sources of gasoline, oil and water, location of the next curve or double curve, street crossing, highway intersections, and most important of all, at every crossroad and at every fork in the road, tell the motorist coming from any direction exactly the points to which each road runs.

The Automobile Association Thus, the motorist who watches these signs will need no road map, for there is a sign at least every half mile; in populated regions they are placed at much more frequent intervals, while in cities, there is a sign at every cross street. This is the work of the California State Automobile Association, a co-operative organization of motorists in California, with headquarters in San Francisco, and 12 district offices scattered on the highways throughout the state. Last year, this association distributed 307,500 strip maps, and provided 75,000 persons with plans for tours in California, while 4125 motorists were given information for trans-continental tours. In addition to this, the association, which has no capital and takes no profit, has been the chief factor in the voting of \$73,000,000 in bonds for the development of the paved and graveled highways within the state. It also assisted materially in the adoption by the electorate of 11 California counties, of bond issues aggregating \$20,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS CHICAGO WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily The Covered Wagon

AMUSEMENTS CINCINNATI CINCINNATI FALL FESTIVAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AUG. 25th to SEPT. 8th 1923

TO OUR READERS Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

RESTAURANTS REDLANDS, CAL. BUSY-B-CAFE 110 E. State Street W. E. BLECKE, Prop. Redlands, Calif.

LOS ANGELES TRY THE Triangle Cafeteria 658 South Main Street Tel. 62485 (Near the California Theatre)



THROUGH A FOREST OF CYPRESSES ON ONE OF THE HIGHWAYS OF CALIFORNIA.



MOUNT LASSEN, UNCLE SAM'S ONLY MAIN-LAND ACTIVE VOLCANO, AS SEEN FROM A CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY.

for improved highways in northern California alone. A towing system is also operated, free of charge, over two or three bad grades in the Sierra Nevada, and the roads are watched by a fleet of service cars, so that the moment any section of the highway has to be repaired, detour signs are erected at each end of that section, telling the motorist just how to get around the bad road and where he may again pick up the paved highway. A disinterested hotel and resort information service is maintained and served 225,000 persons last year.

Not only does this highway system connect the towns and cities, but it invades the heart of the Sierra Nevada. On it one can travel to Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, the Yosemite, the Roosevelt National Forest, and in toward the foot of Mount Whitney and the Kings River divide, but it also penetrates the desert, crossing Death Valley, swinging through the Imperial Valley, rounding Tulare Lake, and penetrating to Mono Lake. Where the highway ends, the trail begins, but instead of having to "pack in" to the headwaters of the Merced, the Feather, the American, the Russian, the Kern or any other of the streams which have carved their way through the backbone of the continent, the motorist now drives to within a few miles of his intended camp.

Following Springtime The motorist can follow the springtime, from the earliest breaking of the blossoms on the warm desert between Yuma and San Bernardino, and from Tulare Lake to the Mexican border, in January, northward until he plugs his last spring flowers in the high meadows of the Yosemite or other parts of the Sierra Nevada in late July or early August. On the desert rocks he will find lichen-like plants that were among the first growing things when this world was created; and he can stand beneath the giant redwoods of the Mariposa grove, realizing that they were huge trees when Hadrian built his wall across Britain. From the highway, he can see one of the last herds of pronghorn antelope in the world, protected up in the Lassen country, and, within a few years, he will be able to drive to the summit of the volcanic cone of Lassen, for a highway already has been surveyed to the top.

He can drive to the summit of Mount Diablo, an isolated peak only 4000 feet in height, from which can be seen the landmarks of more than 30 counties, or he can drive through the stunted, wind-beaten dwarf cy-

presses along the coast at Monterey, the only trees of their kind in the New World. He can explore lava caves. He can visit mountains which are moving as much as a yard a year, due to the northward creep of the crust of the earth, and he can watch with wonder the visibly moving sand-hills of the southern California desert.

Municipal Vacation Camps He can visit municipal camps in the mountains, owned by nearly a dozen cities, where vacations are provided at cost for the dwellers in those cities, the idea of the municipal camp having originated in California, where room and food are provided at \$7 a week. The motorist cannot stop in these camps, unless he be a bona fide resident of the city maintaining the particular camp which he visits, but he will find plenty of camping ground outside, and he may carry back to his own city the idea of such a camp for those of his fellow-townsmen who cannot afford an extended or an expensive vacation. It seems as if people play more in California than they do in other states. Of 23,000 automobiles that chugged from eastern states into California last year, one owner in every three took out a permanent license.

If the motorist be of a historic turn of mind, he may enter El Camino Real, "The King's Highway," at the most northern of the Missions of California, San Francisco Solano, and drive over paved highway along the chain of 23 missions. He can visit the first outpost of life other than Spanish in California at Sutter's Fort, at Sacramento, and he can see the first capital of the state at San Jose, and still another capital at Monterey. The art colony of Carmel, with its wandering, unpaved streets, and its oddly designed homes, may attract him. If and when he has seen all these he still has time to spare, he may set his car northward, and, without leaving the highway, drive to Portland, across the Oregon boundary, and thence on into the Pacific northwest.

AMUSEMENTS Ask the manager of your favorite theatre when he will exhibit— "The PURPLE HIGHWAY" WITH CHARMING SUPPORTED BY MADGE KENNEDY

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON MAJESTIC Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15 JESSE L. LARKY Presents COVERED WAGON A PARAMOUNT PICTURE THIRTEENTH WEEK

AMUSEMENTS CHICAGO WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily The Covered Wagon

AMUSEMENTS CINCINNATI CINCINNATI FALL FESTIVAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AUG. 25th to SEPT. 8th 1923

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## Holiday Children Coming and Going

LIVERPOOL Street Station, London, never looks so happy as on the special-trains-for-children days. They happen every fortnight during the summer months, for 22,000 children have to be got away to the country for the Children's Country Holiday Fund. Imagine 2000 children pouring into the station with eager, happy faces, all carrying precious luggage—pillow-slips flung over the shoulders, newspaper parcels held tightly with both hands.

See the rush for the automatic machines; the East-End children imperiously summoning the paper-boys to the carriage door! Hear the triumphant shout as the train moves out to Felixstowe, Clacton-on-Sea, Lowestoft, Braintree, Colchester—any country or seaside place within 150 miles. Before the exodus, however, take a peep into the carriages. The girls, all with new hair ribbons, are sitting demurely in their seats, the boys are tumbling over one another eating their lunch, just after they have finished their breakfast.

First Time Away From Home Many of the children had never been away from home before. One was a boy nearly 14 years old who is having his first holiday. He said he is going to "earn his living" next term.

No sooner had the special trains left with the children for the country than others arrive with those whose happy fortnight was over. The excitement of seeing "My Mum" and "My Baby," however, makes the brown faces at the windows very bright.

"Stepney! I'm here!" "Bermondsey!" "Hackney!" "Southwark!" they shout, as they recognize their home names upon banners on the platform. Soon the children are gathered under the sign of their own district, each one carrying a huge bouquet of flowers, dragging bags of apples and parcels of presents, but all with the one word on their lips: "Mum!"

Six Mothers Apiece Behind the barrier wait "six mothers to each child," according to the "Country Holiday Lady" in charge. Aunties and grandmothers, indeed, whole families have come to welcome home the hero of a fortnight's holiday. "What a chatter there is!"

"Did you have nice dinners, Tommie?"

"Pull up every time, Mum!"

"There's a kitten in this parcel 'cos you have to pay fares for cats."

"And I've got a duck in here!"

Then comes the sorting out of the children. Finally, a group is left with no one to see them home, but that is no difficulty. A workman going to Peckham takes eight boys under his wing; a railway-man says he is going Kensington way and will see the Nottingham Hill children home; the children, childlike, take everything "for granted." Only one little girl says to her teacher in a burst of gratitude, "You are good, you are!"

## AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK RIVOLI — Broadway at 40th St. A JAMES CRUZE PRODUCTION R HOLLYWOOD 30 Real Stars—50 Screen Celebrities

GAIETY B'way & 40th St. Eve. at 8:30 Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 CYRIL MAUDE

"AREN'T WE ALL" GEORGE ARLUSS & Green Goddess ALICE JOYCE Directed by SAM HARRIS

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eve. 8:30 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 GEORGE M. COHAN Presents THE AMERICAN SWEETHEART

"Two Fellows and a Girl" A Comedy by tweedles Tarkington

FRAZEE West 42 Street. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30 Evening Telegram. "Better than 'Clarence'."—S. Joy Kaufman.

GEORGE COHAN Theat. W. 48 St. Eve. 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 M. Louis F. W. ADRIENNE THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION BILLY V. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

JOHN GOLDEN Presents t7h HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eve. 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST "The Covered Wagon" A Paramount Picture

By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze. R. W. AY. Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30 44th St. Sunday Matinees at 2:30

CORT THEATRE, W. 48 ST. EVE. at 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15 MERTON OF THE MOVIES WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH

HARRY LEON WILLIAMS' story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly. SELWYN Theat. W. 42d St. Eve. at 8:30 Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Helen of Troy, New York "The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald. "LOVE & LOVE!" RITZ THEATRE, 48th St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 Sat. at 2:30 LYNN FONTANNE, RALPH MORGAN, HENRY HULL

TIMES SQ. WEST THE SELWYNs present THE FOOL Apollo THEATRE, W. 42d St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 AND 8:30 NORMA TALMADGE in "Ashes of Vengeance"



MUCH INTEREST  
IN DOUBLES TEAMAustralians May Win U. S.  
Doubles Championship Title—  
Win Singles From France

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 17 (Special).—With only one more victory needed to give them the right to play against the United States in the challenge round of the Davis Cup series of 1923, chief interest today seemed to center on the showing of the Australian doubles team of J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes, against Rene Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon, the players selected to represent France this afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, rather with a view to the possibilities of their winning the United States doubles championship title here next week as well as their chances of capturing that match in the Davis Cup challenge round. The fact that Anderson and Hawkes were able to place two victories to their country's credit in the opening matches of the Davis Cup final yesterday had given the Aussies such a lead, that those who saw the singles matches were today conceding that the French had practically no chance of qualifying for the challenge round.

It will be recalled that last year the Australian doubles team of G. L. Paterson and P. O'Hara Wood, after winning the doubles in the final round of the Davis Cup competition from Spain, entered the United States doubles tournament and were defeated for the title by W. T. Tilden and Vincent Richards, only to turn around in the challenge round of the Davis Cup play and defeat the players who had kept them from the United States championship. Spectators today were wondering if the Australians would repeat these performances again this year or go even further and win both events, especially as Tilden and Richards are not to defend this year.

The feature match of yesterday's singles was the one between Anderson and Lacoste which the former won in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. It was Lacoste's first appearance in international tennis, and considering this fact, he made a very good showing against the veteran Australian. The French schoolboy directed his attack against Anderson's backhand, but this did not seem to bother the latter very much and after he had become thoroughly warmed up to his work he had little difficulty in keeping the mastery of the match in his hands. Lacoste gave a very fine exhibition of backhand playing and he held his own in volleying, but his service was very weak and he lacked the steadiness and balance necessary in such an important match. The match by points:

First Set  
Anderson...4 0 3 4 5 2 5 4 5 41-7  
Lacoste...1 4 5 0 3 5 4 3 0 31-33

Second Set  
Anderson...17 1 15 11 0  
Lacoste...7 0 10 13 0

Third Set  
Anderson...0 4 4 4 5 9 14 25-6  
Lacoste...2 1 1 2 7 4 2 30-3

Anderson...14 0 9 16 1  
Lacoste...4 0 8 7 1

Hawkes had an even easier time disposing of Brugnon in the other singles match, the score being 6-2, 6-2. The French player was decidedly out of form at the start of the match, and before he could get his game going well, the Australian had put away the first two sets with the loss of only three games. The last set found Brugnon putting on more speed and placing his strokes with remarkable accuracy, so that he forced his opponent to devote before losing the match. Service figured largely in this match as Hawkes had a peculiar twisting stroke which bothered his opponent greatly, while Brugnon's service was about as weak as that of Lacoste. The match by points:

First Set  
Hawkes...4 1 1 4 4 4 4 27-6  
Brugnon...2 5 0 1 1 4 1 14-1

Second Set  
Hawkes...7 4 4 4 2 4 29-6  
Brugnon...2 5 0 1 1 4 1 14-1

Third Set  
Hawkes...4 1 1 4 4 2 4 27-6  
Brugnon...2 5 0 1 1 4 1 14-1

N. Y. CLUB YACHTS  
RACE FOR CUPS

Astor Trophies Are Incentive for  
Today's Competition

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—With nearly all of the New York Yacht Club 40- and 50-footer races and five of the schooners entered, today's race for the Astor cups, which is always one of the big events in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, promised to give the yachtsmen who are taking part in this year's event, as well as the many colonists who always watch these races, some interesting competition.

Prizes for the racing run of the fleet from Block Island to this port were pretty well divided yesterday between yachts from Boston and Philadelphia. C. L. Harding's new schooner, Wildfire, captured the rear commodore's cup for schooners, while P. L. Johnson's Larchmont O took the trophy for sloops. New York won some of the minor events, the Banshee, owned by H. L. Maxwell, defeating seven other 40-footers, and F. D. M. Strachan's Harpoon continuing its victorious streak against the Virginia.

Boston also scored in the other classes. As the Wildfire won another prize in the D class schooners and Queen Mab in the F class.

The Boston 40-footer, Squaw, which won Wednesday, was in the lead a short distance from the lights when blanketed by an overtaking schooner and lost by less than a minute.

MONTREAL EASILY  
DEFEATS TORONTO

ALEXANDRIA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Montreal and Toronto teams contested in the Thousand Islands annual invitation polo tournament yesterday at the Wellesley Island Polo Field, for the cups offered by Commodore J. J. Hammond of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, Montreal winning, 11 to 8. Three of Toronto's goals were received in handicap. The summary:

MONTREAL TORONTO  
1—Howard Gordon 1—Cecil Cowan  
2—Gen. J. H. MacBrien 2—A. Laidlaw  
3—H. B. MacDougall 3—Russell Burrage  
4—G. L. Ogilvie 4—Col. K. R. Marshall  
5—Montreal 11 5—Toronto 8 Goals  
MacDougall 5, Ogilvie 3, Gordon 2, MacBrien for Montreal; Laidlaw 4, Burrage and handicap 3 for Toronto. Score—Basil Grant, Referee—J. L. Anderson.

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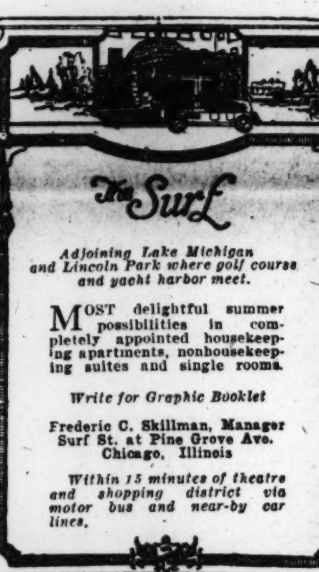
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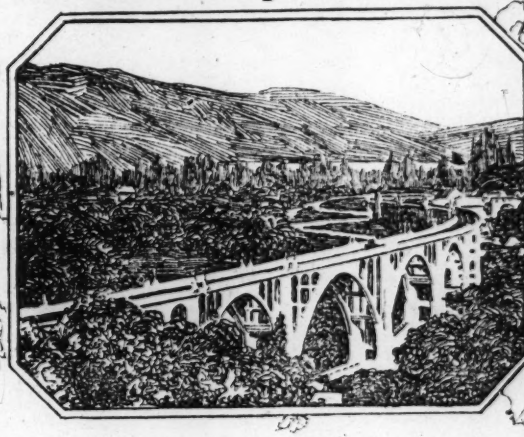
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(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.

Company  
"B"  
ember 1, 1943  
September  
Redeemable  
Interest, with  
four-mill tax  
allocation will  
Company  
redeem each  
at or  
North American  
have pledged with  
the present issue  
representing the  
ery — The Clevel  
and, and all of the  
Electric Illuminating  
Power Company  
Railway & Light  
Company;  
ic Company;  
Heat & Power  
uses by the public  
\$522, or approx-  
Including cash,  
% of the bonds.  
of The Cleveland  
of Union Electric  
rage annual rate  
ing. Dividends,  
Electric Railway &  
Electric Company  
nuously since its  
nization in 1902,  
h earnings have  
er annum or over  
to be issued.  
charges, taxes and  
\$4,992,524 per  
ing aside reserves  
North American

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Open High Low Close  
1.00% 1.01% .99% .99%  
1.05 1.05 1.03% 1.04  
WHEAT  
High Low Close  
.77% .78% .77% .79%  
.63% .63% .63% .63%  
.68% .68% .65 .65%  
CORN  
High Low Close  
.37% .37% .37 .37%  
.39 .39% .38% .39%  
.41% .41% .41% .41%  
OATS  
High Low Close  
11.15 11.17 11.10 11.12  
11.20 11.27 11.20 11.25  
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High Low Close  
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11.20 11.27 11.20 11.25  
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Aug. 17 July 17 Aug. 18  
1923 1922 1922  
at. No. 1 spring, 1.25% 1.25% 1.41%  
at. No. 2 red, 1.11% 1.18% 1.17  
at. No. 2 white, .52 .52 .44%  
ar. Minn. pack, 8.85 6.00 7.00  
d, prime, 11.30 11.60 11.75  
d, mess, 21.75 25.00 22.00  
d, family, 18.25 18.50 14.00  
ar, gran, 7.90 8.75 6.75  
at. No. 2 Phil., 25.75 28.25 29.00  
d, 62% .62 .62  
d, 60% .60 .60  
d, 58% .58 .58  
ber, rib, sm. sh., 28% 25% .13%  
con. Mid Upda., 25.75 27.25 31.50  
100 lb. bbls., Pitts., 42.50 42.50 38.00  
d, cloth, 1.06% .06% .06%







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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Twenty Dollars and Good Taste Work Wonders

THIS very simple story is not intended for readers whose custom it is luxuriously to commit into the hands of an experienced interior decorator the problems of domestic comfort and charm, but rather for a quiet home lover who finds it attractive to work out original ideas. The experience is that of a certain ambitious woman who has learned not to despise the things she has, but to measure their possibilities, vision the final effect, then with enthusiasm to set about its achievement.

An upstairs bedroom with homely, sordid furnishings was her problem. Its chief faults being a sloping ceiling going from seven feet at the center to four feet at the sides, and an in-dominable brick chimney rising from floor to ceiling directly in the center of the room.

## Put Off Many Times

For several seasons, this woman said, she had wanted to "do" her bedroom, giving it pretty walls, draperies, rugs and new furniture. "But," she continued, "it seemed that each year furniture, rugs and hangings went higher and higher and the thing was put off, and put off, and the room kept right on being a sort of family dumping ground."

Finally, at spring house-cleaning time, she decided that she had ineffectually wanted a pretty bedroom long enough, and that then was the time to achieve it.

The "not-to-be-despised" furniture consisted of an old-fashioned dark brown varnished bed, a light oak bureau of 10 years more recent vintage, a yellowish dropleaf table, a small wooden rocker, a straight chair and—worst of all—a red plush couch with an ornate wooden back. A worn carpet was tacked down on the floor.

## Faults Overcome by Ingenuity

To utilize these pieces and yet to transform the dreary room into a place of beauty and comfort at a cost of less than \$20 was the problem which, with a little thought and patient work, she solved.

To begin with, she got rid of the articles merely stored in her chamber for safe keeping. The carpet found its way to the rag picker. Cheerful hooked rugs, previously made against this day, from old clothes that had collected over a period of years, were ready and willing to take its place. The floor was made ready for them, after a thorough scrubbing, by several coats of stone-gray floor paint of good quality.

The next problem was to camouflage the uneven height of walls and the brick chimney. To give an impression of height, a dainty paper of not too conspicuous a stripe was selected, and the room being a north one, the color chosen was a warm, sunny buff—a pleasing substitute for real sunbeams. In hanging the paper, the side-wall pattern was brought up on the sloping ceiling for 18 inches, then joining the ceiling pattern, a dainty floral design. This increased the apparent height of the chamber. At this position the two papers were separated by the border. Further more, the ceiling pattern was dropped a distance of 18 inches on the chimney, where it, too, was encircled with the border.

## Busy With Hammer and Paint

In the meantime, this ambitious woman was busy with hammers, varnish remover, paints, and enamel. She took off the wooden back from the plush couch; she applied varnish remover and sandpaper to the bureau, table, and chairs until they were smooth as satin, after which she applied the paint. The color chosen was French gray. First, she explained, after the varnish was entirely removed and the surfaces sandpapered, she applied two coats of enamel undercoat, brushing it on freely and quickly with the grain of the wood, using a two-inch flat brush, then brushed across the grain for a few strokes. She allowed each coat to dry thoroughly, or about 24 hours, before applying the one following. In the same manner, she applied two coats of the color enamel, giving the first coat a slight going over with sandpaper, because the second coat "takes" better if this is done. The bed, bureau, rocker and table each received this treatment.

Slip covers were made for the straight-backed bed, in the same manner, now bereft of its ugly back. It was easy to find a cretonne the colors and pattern of which harmonized well with those of the wall-paper border—neutral tans, buff, greens, and dull rose. Ruffled curtains of dotted swiss were hung at the windows and held back by hands of the cretonne and there were valances for the top of each window, the cretonne being shirred on two rods which held them firm and shapely at both top and bottom. Soft cretonne-covered pillows adorned the sofa, now a chaise longue.

With the "new" furniture all arranged, everything was pretty and restful; the room, a place where one wanted to linger. But something ornamental was needed, and the ingenious decorator secured several white-enamelled candle-sticks and yellow tapers, a black glass flower bowl for the dropleaf table, and, for a splash of color, a tall bright-orange vase on a tiny black teakwood base, which she placed on the bureau in a shadowed corner. Enamelled tin wall pockets she filled with brilliant straw flowers,

and hung them on opposite sides of the chimney, compelling that would-be defiant obstacle to serve an artistic purpose.

No home lover need despair utterly, for at nominal expense she can obtain comfort, beauty and charm from seemingly impossible conditions.

## Recipes for Seasonable Berries

**BERRY WHIP:** 1½ cups berries; 1 cupful powdered sugar; white egg. Put ingredients in bowl and beat with wire whisk until stiff enough to hold in shape; about 30 minutes will be required for beating. Pile lightly in sherbet glasses, chill, surround with lady fingers and serve with boiled custard or whipped cream. For larger amounts, increase recipe, keeping same proportions.

**Berry Ice:** 4 cups water; 2 cups berry juice, 1½ cups sugar; 1 tablespoonful lemon juice. Make a sirup by boiling water and sugar 20 minutes; add lemon juice; cool, add berry juice and freeze.

**Berry Ice Cream:** 1 quart thin cream; 1 box berries; 1 cupful sugar. Wash and hull berries. Sprinkle with sugar. Let stand one hour; mash and rub through a strainer. Add the cream and freeze.

**Berry Preserves:** Select large, sound berries. Pick and wash them carefully. Place in preserving kettle alternately 1 quart of berries and 1 pound of sugar. Let stand over night. Place on stove, let cook steadily for several hours until the fruit is clear. Put in jelly glasses or jars. Cover with paraffin.

**Berryade:** A delicious summer drink is prepared in the following manner: crush 1 quart of ripe berries, pour 1 quart of water over them, and add the juice of 2 lemons. Let this stand about 2 hours; then strain. Add 2 cups of sugar, stir. Serve in glasses with chopped ice.

## To Renovate Wicker Furniture

WICKER furniture that has become badly soiled and otherwise the worse for wear, may be very much improved in appearance by staining the articles in a bright color. To begin with, they should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and very hot water. Scrub hard any parts that are especially soiled, then go over the articles, fastening all loose pieces of wicker with strong glue. Ragged edges may be trimmed with scissors. For staining, use the varnish dyes which are sold for treating hats. These give fine strong colors of almost any shade, and even the oldest piece of furniture will be transformed in appearance by this method. A better effect will be obtained by applying two coats of the stain, making sure that the first coat is quite dry before applying the second coat.

## The Best Way to Cook Beets

If not strictly fresh, put them into cold water for an hour or two. Then peel and cut into pieces and put through a food chopper. Use just enough water to cover them well so they will not burn, and have it at the boiling point. Boil from one-half to three-quarters of an hour or until tender. Add salt and a pinch of soda while boiling, as they become much more tender if the soda is added. Drain and add vinegar, if desired, or season in the usual way. Cooked in this manner the beets do not lose its color nor is there a disagreeable odor during the process.

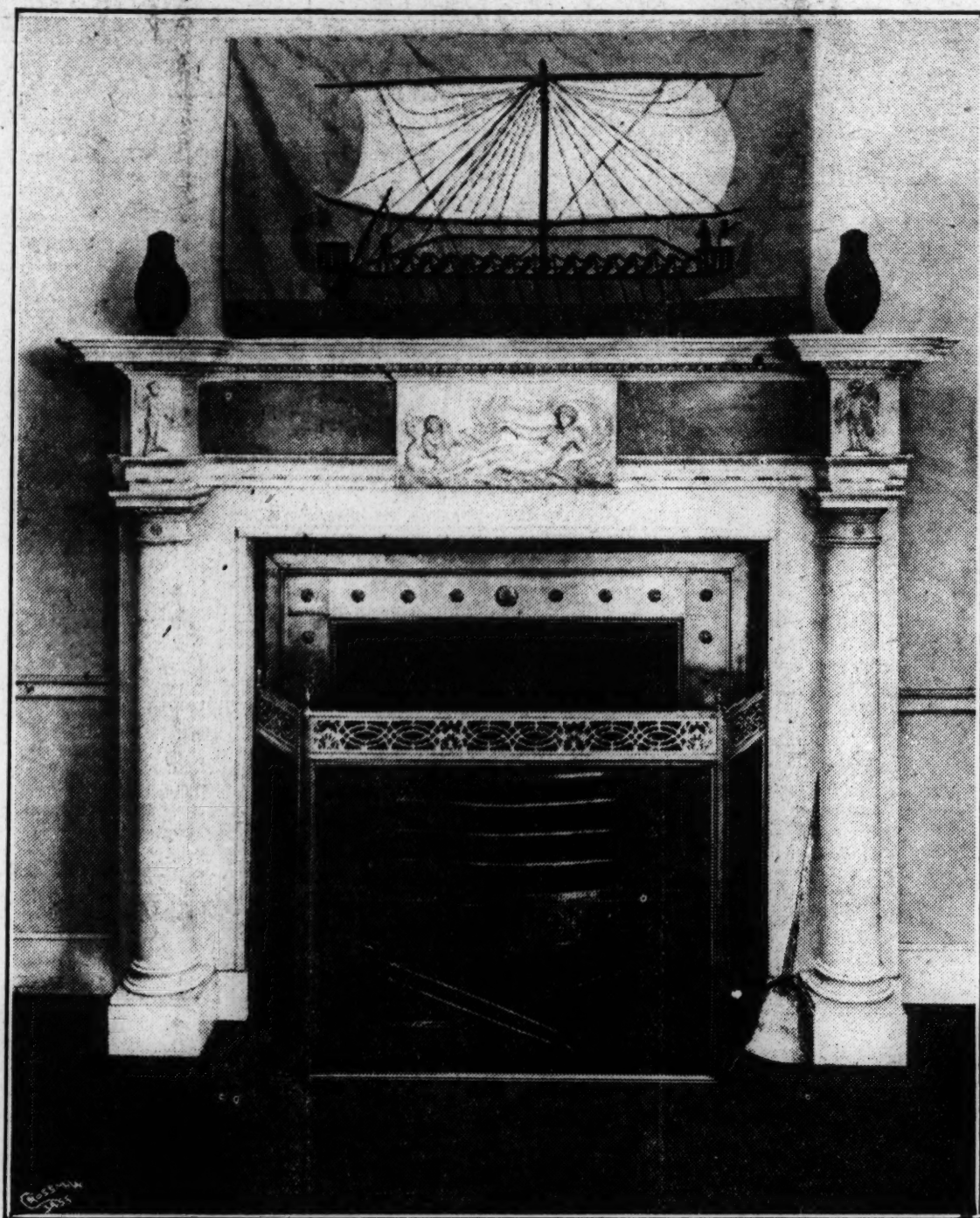
## A Hot Weather Meat Substitute

One eggplant; 2 summer squash, or 1 pound of fresh okra, or both; 3 large green onions; 3 large tomatoes. Slice vegetables about ¼ of an inch thick, put them in layers in a roasting pan, season with chopped parsley, mint and green dill, salt and pepper. Pour 1 cupful of water and ½ cupful of olive oil over it and bake until vegetables are done. Serve hot or cold.

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Save Your Shoes  
**AutoHeel Protector**  
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Made of leather. Fits securely on shoe or slipper. Protects heel and counter from wear, scuffs and wear. State Style of Real Wear. Easily and quickly adjusted.  
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A Fireplace and Mantel in the Adam Style

This arrangement shows the success of a decorator in uniting in an harmonious composition elements which are out of period. The Adam mantel is classical, derived from the Greek and Roman tradition, while over it is hung a modern work in imitation of an ancient Egyptian decoration, made by cutting cloth of various colors in the different forms necessary to create the picture, and appliquéing them with over-and-over stitches to the background cloth. On each end of the mantel stand the reconciling geni, ageless and inscrutable in expression, which seem to say, "We are of all ages; what we have united let no man sever." Thus one decorator expresses her belief that in this continuous human comedy everything "goes together" if understandingly enjoined.

## Paraffin Economy

Paraffin that has become soiled by use in canning and preserving can be cleaned and used again. Don't throw it away because dirt and trash have become mixed with it. Many times it can be cleaned with a brush in cold water. If this does not remove all the dirt, heat the paraffin to the boiling point and then strain it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed over a funnel; or a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth may be used as the strainer. One straining ought to be enough ordinarily, but if the paraffin is still soiled, heat it and strain again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer can be recovered by heating the cloth and pouring off the hot liquid through another strainer. It will be worth while to save paraffin in this way if you do considerable canning and preserving each year.

## The Useful Container

The five-pound tin cans, and the larger size, in which sirup or shortening come, may be used when empty as cookie canisters, or for other kitchen purposes. One resourceful woman utilized them as gifts for her various friends. She enameled each can on the outside, using a color to harmonize with the color scheme of the kitchen it was to adorn. On each

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**Unfinished Furniture**  
Decorated to Order Interiors  
Breakfast and Bedroom Suites, Day-beds, Springs and Mattresses, Windsor Chairs, Gateleg Tables and Occasional Pieces.

**Individual Stationery**  
Hammermill Bond paper printed with deep blue ink. The new ripple finish in the new red ink will appeal to women of taste. Choice of white, blue, pink and gray.  
50 folded sheets of paper, size 8½x11, when folded. Your name and address printed on top of each sheet.  
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ALL FOR \$1.00  
Write name and address plainly, state color desired, enclose money order, check or money and mail it NOW.  
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## BETHA TANZER

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Be up to date and play high. My sets and accessories are reasonable. Let me quote you prices.

id was fastened a glass knob or one of the black wooden knobs one can buy in the shops. The wooden knobs may be enameled the desired shade. These cans may also be covered with cretonne.

Smaller cans thus adorned are convenient as a receptacle for sandwiches which must be left for a mid-afternoon or a midnight lunch. One who works late often likes a sandwich before retiring. These may be made at the meal time, put into the pretty can and tightly covered. The can is not unsightly if left on the dining table or on the study desk or by someone's bedside, and the sandwiches will be much fresher and palatable and less crushed than if wrapped in a napkin.

## Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap

Women of refinement and culture have found this soap the equal of French toilet soaps which command high prices. It is a hand soap, delicately perfumed with a blend of oriental oils, and contains a liberal portion of pure cold cream.

Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap enjoys the favor of discriminating women throughout the nation.

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For all correspondence—business, professional, personal. Combines real economy, sterling quality, and individuality.

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Remit with order. West of Rockies and foreign countries add 10% to above prices. All orders postpaid. Delivery 5 to 10 days. Order today! Satisfaction guaranteed by money refunded.

## How to Weave Ribbon Accessories

DICTATORS of feminine fashions are maintaining their earlier dictum that ribbon is the thing. Two accessories for the early fall suit may be made by any woman at small expense, and with little outlay of time and labor. These are especially inexpensive if the woman who does them, when she sets out to make her purchases will investigate the cheaper ribbon counters.

One of these articles is a vest of woven ribbon. If it measures 10 inches wide and 14 inches long, or 8½ inches wide and 16 inches long—depending, of course, upon the stature of the woman who is to wear it—it requires 17 yards of ribbon ½-inch wide, for weaving, and two yards of picot-edged ribbon ½-inch wide, for finishing the collar and making the narrow sash.

The second of these articles is a matching bag. This, naturally, requires a varying amount depending upon its size. A bag five inches deep and six inches wide at the widest part, requires six yards of ½-inch ribbon, for weaving both sides alike. A little arithmetic will show you how much ribbon is needed to make a piece of ribbon weaving of any given size, if you will remember that one yard of ribbon half an inch wide equals nine square inches of weaving. In other words, the ribbon after weaving is completely over the pattern, then mark the extent of the slit, and take it to a hemstitching shop. After a row of machine hemstitching has been put in, this can be cut down the center, and will give a picot edge to the V. This is especially effective if picot-edged ribbon is used for the trimming.

If you want to use ribbon of a different width, a little arithmetic again will show you how much you need. Inch-wide ribbon, for instance, weaves 18 square inches to the yard. Wider ribbon than this is seldom used for weaving.

## Weaving

Ribbon weaving should be done on a cardboard foundation, a little larger than the weaving is to be, but of the exact shape, as it serves as a pattern. On a piece of stiff cardboard, draw the pattern of the article, and then allow an inch on each side for fastening the ends of the weavers. Cut off all cardboard outside this. Be sure your pattern is correct, for the ribbon is cut at the end of each strip, and much ribbon might be ruined by an error in the pattern.

It saves time in the weaving if the longest strips of ribbon are laid on

the cardboard foundation, and the shorter ones used for weavers. If you are weaving the vest, begin at one side of the pattern, allow the end of the ribbon to extend beyond the pencil mark of the pattern, and use a pin to fasten it. Bring the ribbon along the long edge and cut it off so that the cut end extends half an inch beyond the pencil mark. Cover the pattern in this way, so that all the long ribbons are in place, close together but not overlapping.

Begin to weave at the bottom of the vest, fastening the end of the weaver with a pin as you did the ribbons which form the warp of your weaving. Take the weaver over one ribbon, under the next, until you reach the other side of the vest. Allow an extra half inch, fasten the end with a pin, and cut off the ribbon.

## For a V Neck

Where the slit is made to form the V neck, take each weaver only halfway across the vest, and allow a little more than half an inch at the slit, so that the ends of the ribbon may be hidden under the ribbons of the warp. A tiny rolled hem in the ends of these ribbons, with a stitch or two to hold the folded-over ends of ribbon in place gives a perfectly smooth, straight, reinforced edge. Another way of making the V neck is to weave completely over the pattern, then mark the extent of the slit, and take it to a hemstitching shop. After a row of machine hemstitching has been put in, this can be cut down the center, and will give a picot edge to the V. This is especially effective if picot-edged ribbon is used for the trimming.

When the weaving is done, take out the pins, one at a time, and hem each ribbon, catching each tiny hem to the under edge of a ribbon. The outside of the vest is the side toward the cardboard—remember this fact. In case your ribbon is not alike on both sides—and the ends of the ribbon will not show, even if your finishing is not expert, but as ribbon frays with use. It is wise to hem these ends before tacking them fast.

## Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

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## And This Is What They Did!

WEARIED with "popular sellers," as the lamp salesmen call them—lamps designed in the drafting departments of large factories with no "other idea than to make enough different styles to 'fill out a line' frequently poorly proportioned, and often with colors so predominating that other furnishings of a room are thrown out of harmony by them—the Decorative Arts League persuaded a group of three talented artists to lay aside their other work for a time and try what could be done in designing a lamp that would be useful and at the same time a work of real art.

One was a famous architect, John Muller, versed in the practical requirements and limitations of interior decorating; one a painter and genius in color effects, Andrew Popoff; and one, Olga Popoff-Muller, a brilliant sculptress of international reputation.

They started out one Saturday to make a day's light work of it, but ended by spending more than two full weeks before they had what they wanted. For the task proved not so easy, and the more perplexing it became, the more these three put their hearts into it.

It was no trick at all to make a design that was beautiful—but the first beautiful designs did not work out as practicable, useful lamps. When a design both beautiful and practicable was created it was found to fit in harmoniously with only a certain style of room furnishings—and one of the League's aims was to have a lamp that would harmonize with all styles.

So drawing after drawing and model after model of each different part was made, studied, criticized and done over again. One style of ornamentation after another was tried, modified and abandoned. Complete lamps, equipped even to cord and electric bulb, were made after the different variations in design, and set lighted in typical home surroundings, to be studied.

At last one day a model embodying the latest variations was completed and lighted. There was no studying, no pause—each of the three knew instantly that at last their ambition had borne fruit. Its perfectness could be felt.

Every dimension, every contour, every line, every value, at last harmonized in one perfect whole. The slender shaft, after having been changed a score of times, sometimes less than the sixtieth of an inch, now at last seemed to have grown out of the base instead of having been put there, and the shade to have opened out of the shaft some dewy summer morning, like a bit of luxuriant foliage on a slender stalk.

And that is Aurora—the lamp you'll be proud to own.

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A masterpiece of Greek simplicity and balance. Could be added or taken away, without marring the beauty. An inch of difference could be made in the dimensions of any moulding without harm.

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The Decorative Arts League is able to offer its members, and a few times a year to new friends through public advertising, noteworthy objects of art at low prices because of its simpler, less extravagant methods of operation.

**DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE**  
Gallery at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
You may enter my name as a "Corresponding Member" of the Decorative Arts League, it being distinctly understood that such membership is to cost me nothing, either now or later, and it is to entail no obligation of any kind. I simply register me as one interested in hearing of really artistic new things for home decoration and use.

You may send me, at the member's special price, an Aurora Lamp, and I will pay postman \$3.95 plus postage, when delivered. If not satisfactory I return lamp within five days of receipt and you are to refund my money in full.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Day Before the Fête

YES, it is actual, it is in this century. It is Paris. But it is not the Paris of the guidebooks and the tourists, not the Paris of the expensive cabarets and the newspapers. It is the gay, sincere, simple Paris of the Parisians who work hard and honestly at little tasks, and who stay in town to celebrate the national holiday, the fourteenth of July.

You remember how it feels to be very, very young, and have a birthday party? I think something of this joyful feeling must exist in the hearts of these simple French folk who celebrate so joyously, "La Marianne," their country's anniversary. Like children, they amuse themselves gloriously with nothing, making holiday with their hearts rather than with their purses.

It is as yet only the eve of the great day but already festivity is in the air. Men close their shops earlier than usual for each citizen must make ready to take part in the celebration of his arrondissement. An arrondissement is not at all like our ward, which is purely political; it is more like an independent town with a social life of its own. Our arrondissement is the sixth, called the Luxembourg because the famous garden of the Luxembourg is included in its area. It has as its center the Place de l'Odéon. It is old, old, with crooked streets so narrow that you hold your breath when you taxi through lest you bump into someone's front door.

Our Mayor has posted a proclamation of the fête, inviting us to a reception at the Mairie tomorrow. Today, he informs us, there will be dancing in our Place de l'Odéon. That explains the little tribune which has been erected in the center, just beside the statue of Augier. It is for the orchestra which will play for the dancing. It looks very small as it stands in the shadow of the massive Théâtre de l'Odéon, with its broad steps and imposing colonnade. But four pennants fly from the little stand, giving it a gala air, and already, at eight o'clock, the musicians are taking their places.

The sidewalk which encircles the Place has been invaded by tables. The cafés and restaurants have come out upon the street. At nine the tables are all occupied and the Place is gay with people, young people, old people, fashionable people, working people, mothers with babies, fathers with their little boys, men in rough working clothes, girls in pretty summer things, students in the latest mode or fan-

tastic improvised costume, working women in clean calico with black aprons. They move about, talking in low voices, laughing, visiting with each other, keeping time with the music.

No spokesman, no leader has this crowd, for none is needed. It acts spontaneously. When the music plays, everyone dances. The young dance the modern dances and the old fit the old steps to the new rhythms. Then the music changes. An old waltz, and the fathers and mothers have their turn, twirling, swirling merrily to the rapid measure.

A family affair it is, this festival. Here is a mother, in plain working clothes, with her little son in his black apron. They dance. Here is a father, a professional man, no doubt, with his little daughter. In a moment all one can see is two bobbing pigtails and a tall man dancing. Two young girls dance together. A good mother from the south, with the rumbling accent of the Midi, introduces her two tall sons to a group of young girls of the neighborhood, and they dance. A mother with a baby in her arms, talking to some friends, becomes so inspired by the music that, baby and all, she, too, dances.

A fashionably dressed couple, returning from the theater, dance their way across the place, continuing their walk when they reach the other side. Two workmen in loose apparel of the shop, try out some new steps together, stopping near the statue to explain them to some comrades. One of them is an excellent dancer; in his blue blouse and heavy shoes he does a solo dance to the music, less to amuse the observers than to express his own enjoyment of the fête.

Centuries away from the present it seems as we sit at the little table. In spite of the modern music, in spite of the tooting taxis which now and then make their way through the ball, there is a serenity in the atmosphere which seems to belong to another epoch. This gentle, low-voiced crowd, enjoying itself without pomp and ceremony before the broad portico of the ancient theater, might be a group of players directed by Genier of the Odéon, who presents the crowd with so much art upon his stage, within.

The clock of the Mairie strikes twelve, but no one notices the hour. It is cool tonight; the music plays; tomorrow is a fête day, why should one hurry? Now and then an autobus, like a threatening monster, roars its way through the crowd. A taxi, venturing into the midst of the dancing, is stopped by two women dancers who laughingly refuse to be moved from their corner. Suddenly they dance in front of the automobile until the music stops, and the driver and his passengers laugh at the episode.

Another hour is struck. A wagon, laden with fruit for the market at Les Halles, proudly flying the Tri-Color, announces the coming of the morning. Still the people dance, the shopkeepers and students and young working girls, as they fête La Marianne. Then comes a gust of wind, a flash of lightning. A few moments later the place is quite deserted—save for three men who stand discussing some subject which cannot be interrupted by anything so unimportant as a storm. At two o'clock, they, too, have left and there remains only the little tribune with its four flying pennants to greet the fête day with the rising of the sun.

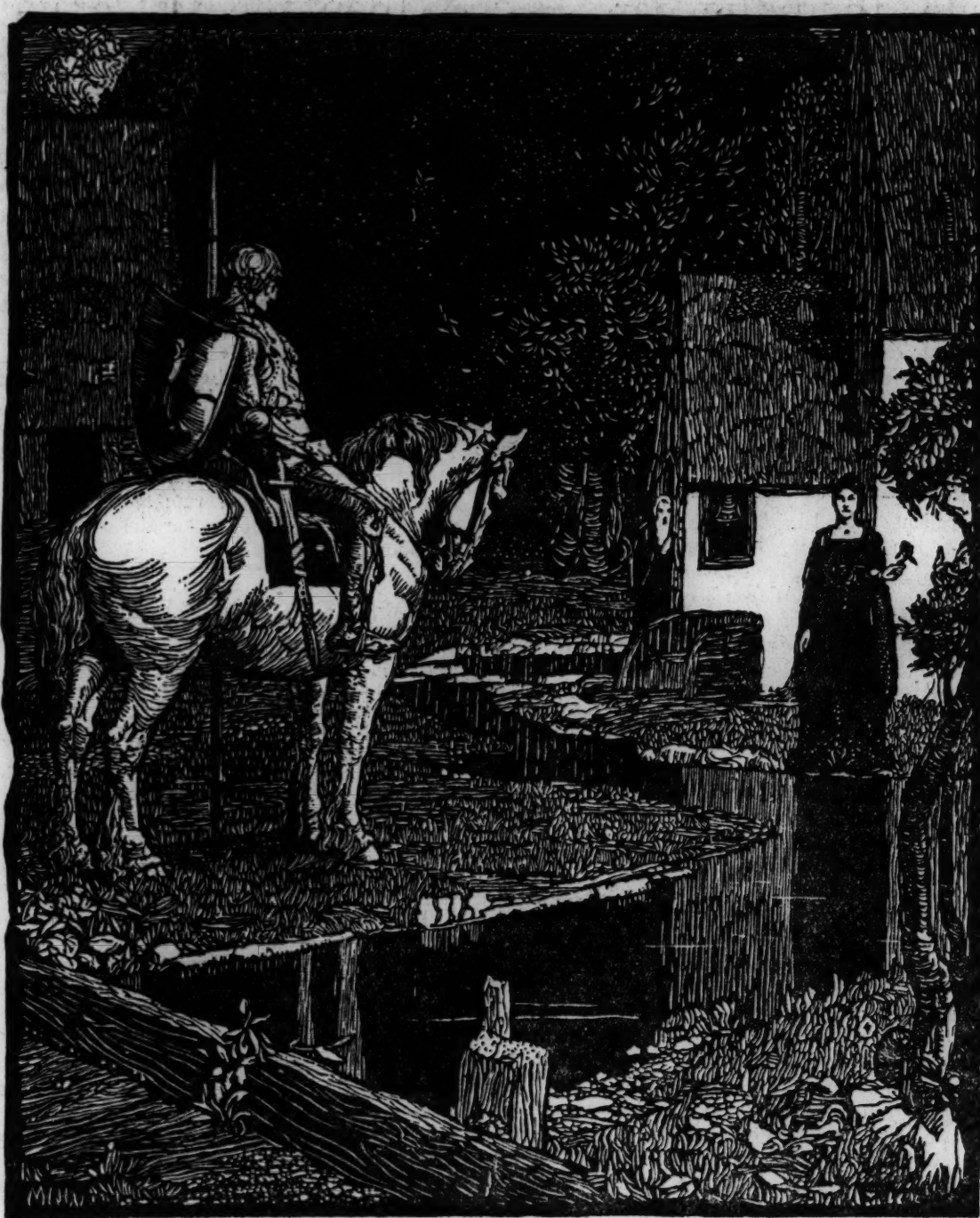
## Foxgloves

Straight before us stretched a common, for one cannot go far in Surrey without coming upon one of these open spaces. This one was covered, as usual, with gorse and bracken, sloping upwards away into the distance. We followed one of the narrow trails across it, in search of a quiet corner in which to spend our waiting time for a train. Skirting a bog covered with reeds and rushes we came to the rising ground, and far ahead of us among the field, glowing deep green, lay a small, prevailing green. What could it be? We asked each other. One hazarded, "Willow herb"—the other "Sorrel!" and both pressed forward to verify the statements. And when we reached the boundary of the common the field lay before us, entirely carpeted with tall red foxgloves.

Surrounded by high thorny hedges, it seemed, somehow, remote; and the long stems bowed and wavered, and flickered their downy silvery-green bodies in the breeze, and the sun glinted on the deep old-rose of the flowers, which seemed to throw out an extraordinary effulgence. They stood like tall guardians, and as the wind swept across the field each head bent to it, only to rise up again in rose-colored waves. In the high hedges rows around gleamed pale creamy dog-roses, and under honeysuckle, giving out their fragrance lavishly and without stint. We have learned nowadays, in our gardens, to depend upon mass groupings for our color effects, but scarcely could one see this method better exemplified than in this corner of England, found quite by chance one summer's day, where the tall foxgloves arranged their masses of rose against a background of green and gold.

## Stained Glass

What is poetry? Is it a mosaic of colored stones which curiously are wrought into a pattern? Rather glass that's taught By patient labor any hue to take And glowing with a sumptuous splendor, make Beauty a thing of awe; where sunbeams caught, Transmuted fall in sheafs of rainbows fraught With storied meaning for religion's sake. —Amy Lowell.



The Questing Knight. From a Linoleum Cut by Napier Waller

MR. NAPIER WALLER is one of the most promising of the younger Australian artists who have experimented in the woodcut field. Having at first none of the perfected tools for this branch of art, he worked with a safety-razor blade on linoleum, and it was with these crude materials that he produced the fine "Questing Knight" reproduced on this page. Then a friend discovered among rubbish in a newspaper office a large number of box blocks, abandoned a generation before. Waller sent some of these to Lionel Lindsay, an older artist friend who has experimented with every known graphic medium; and he in gratitude sent Waller a set of gravers. Thus equipped, Waller produced his first real woodcut, "Sigurd."

## Familiarity

Oh, I am glad these lilacs soon will perish,  
For transient beauty is the least in vain.  
I would not have them intimate as sunlight,  
Or soddenly familiar as spring rain.

It is enough to know that they have been here,  
Pricking the air in purple filigree.  
I ask no more than brief acquaintance with them  
That I may always keep them wondering.

I've learned the way of beauty grown familiar:  
I have a clock that bears a magic rhyme,  
And carved birds; and yet, so long I've had it,  
I look and see just hands that snatch at time!

Violet Allyn Storey.

## A Child's England

There was once a child, then, who, in a far country, drew her earliest impressions of an England, home and beauty that shone like a star in the future, from a book of rhymes with the Kate Greenaway type of illustrations. It was called (for no reason, or for a reason long since forgotten) Five O'Clock Tea; and, while most of the rhymes and pictures linger agreeably in the memory, there is only one that stands out still invested with a thrill of delight so sharp as to be pain. It was called "Geese Coming Over the Lea;" and somehow, to a child who had never known a goose or seen enough grass to cover a pocket handkerchief, much less to achieve the magic of that fresh, soft, daisied slope with the perfect and dewy name of "lea," the picture embodied every hope, every dream, every miracle that the mind could conceive of as being England. I should have supposed such a memory incommunicable if I had not later found it communicated to a marvel in William Allingham's

Four ducks on a pond;  
A grass-bank beyond,  
A blue sky of spring,  
White clouds on the wing:  
What a little thing  
To remember for years—  
To remember with tears!

And to a child debarred from actual experience of such delights they all existed, nevertheless, in a single coloured illustration (probably very imperfect) of geese coming over a lea.—V. H. Friedlaender, in "Pied Piper's Street."

## Die Gabe Gottes

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GESCHENKE geben ist schön und bereitet Freude. Der Ausspruch des Apostels Paulus: „Geben ist seliger denn Nehmen“ bedeutet, dass der wahre Geber an brüderlicher Freundschaft, selbstloser Liebe und Gottähnlichkeit zunimmt und also durch das Geben bereichert und gesegnet wird. Empfangen ist jedoch unter Umständen nicht weniger schön und bringt nicht weniger Freude als Geben. Denn für jede Gabe muss ein Empfänger da sein, und der Empfänger muss sich über das Geschenk freuen, wenn der Geber sein volles Mass des Segens zuteil werden soll. Wer aufrichtig gegebene Geschenke nicht freudig und dankbar und ohne die geringste Zurückhaltung annehmen kann, dem fehlt es an den kindlichen Eigenschaften der Demut und des Vertrauens, an jenen Eigenschaften, auf die Jesus hinwies, als er sagte: „Wer das Reich Gottes nicht empfängt als ein Kindlein, der wird nicht hineinkommen.“ Wir wissen alle, wieviel Freude es macht, Kindern zu besuchen, denn wir sind sicher, sie nehmen unsere Gaben freudig an in dem vollen Vertrauen, dass der Erwachsene ihnen etwas Gutes zu geben weiss. Wir grösseren Kinder würden gut daran tun, die Fähigkeit, das Gute in solch kindlicher Weise zu empfangen, in uns zu pflegen.

Das liebevolle Kind ist stets bereit, nicht nur zu empfangen, sondern auch zu geben. Der bekannte Ausspruch, dass die geschlossene Hand nicht empfangen kann, ist äusserst treffend. Die offene, freundliche, gebende Hand ist auch zum Empfangen bereit, und nur der empfangliche Gedanke kann das Gute aufnehmen, das uns umgibt und das so wohlthuend und allumfassend ist wie Luft und Sonnenschein. Wenn wir schon darauf achten müssen, dass wir die wohlgemeinten Gaben der Menschen dankbar annehmen und den liebevollen Gedanken, der bei uns ankommt, freudlich empfangen, wieviel mehr sollten wir dann darüber wachen, dass wir auch bereit sind, Gottes Gaben in Empfang zu nehmen!

Alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe kommt von obenherab, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis,“ sagt der Apostel Jakobus. Die gute und vollkommene Gabe, die Gott allen Seinen Kindern schenkt, ist Leben—nicht die Vorstellung von einem zeitweiligen Leben, das durch einen Unfall oder durch Krankheit ausgelöscht werden kann, sondern ewiges Leben, ohne Anfang und Ende und ohne Beschränkung oder Einschränkung. „Wenn du erkennst die Gabe Gottes,“ sagte Jesus zu dem samaritanischen Weib, „und wer ist, der zu dir sagt: Gib mir zu trinken! du batest ihn, und er gäbe dir lebendiges Wasser.“ Wie das samaritanische Weib, so müssen auch wir um lebendiges Wasser bitten—um die Gabe Gottes, die wir nur empfangen können, wenn wir unser Denken für ihren Segen bereit halten.

Johannes sagt, das ewige Leben besteht darin, dass wir Gott und Christus Jesus erkennen. Wir könnten wir sie

GIFT-GIVING is a gracious and pleasing act. Paul's saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," implies that the true giver gains in brotherly kindness, unselfish affection, and Godlikeness, and so grows richer and more blessed in giving. But the act of receiving may under some circumstances be no less gracious and pleasing than the act of giving. For every gift there must be a recipient. And the recipient must be made glad by the gift, if the giver is to receive his full measure of blessing. The one who is unable to accept true gifts gratefully, joyously, and without qualifying restrictions, is lacking in the childlike qualities of humility and trustfulness, the qualities to which Jesus referred when he said, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." We are all acquainted with the pleasure of giving gifts to children; we are sure of a joyous acceptance, a trustful assurance in the adult ability to give good gifts. Children of a larger growth would do well to cultivate this childlike acceptance of good.

The loving child is always ready to share as well as to receive. It has been well said that the closed hand is unable to receive. It is the open palm, the friendly hand, the giving hand, which is returned to receive. It is the receptive thought which is able to receive the good which surrounds us, which is as universal and beneficent as air and sunshine. If we need to watch that we are grateful recipients of the well-meaning gifts of men, careful to take in the loving thought sent to our door, how much more should we be watchful that we are ready to receive the gifts of God!

"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," says the Apostle James. The good and perfect gift which God has given to every one of His children is life—not a transient, passing, or hurried sense of life, which may be blotted out by accident or disease, but eternal life, without beginning or ending, without limitations or restrictions. "If thou knewest the gift of God," Jesus said to the woman of Samaria, "and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water." Like the woman of Samaria, we need to ask for the living water, the gift of God which is ours to accept if we open our thought to the blessing.

John defines eternal life as a knowledge of God and of Christ Jesus. Where would we look for this knowledge save in the Bible, the Book which is called the Word of God? How may we partake of the living waters, which Jesus promised to give unto all who asked for them, except through the study of his

Liebe" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 265) zu vermehren. Er wird Gott loben, dass wir in diesem Zeitalter die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft haben, die uns das Verständnis der Worte Jesu bringt: „Ich bin gekommen, dass sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen.“

## The Worth of a Song

I'll build my house of sticks and stones,  
Or lollypops and herring bones,  
None other than myself to please—  
Of fine, fresh straw or green sage cheese;

I'll build my house of this and that  
To suit my pleasure and my cat—  
(And keep a donkey and a sheep  
And bring them in cold nights to sleep!)

I'll have a bean-stalk I can climb  
And never get my meals on time,  
But sup when stars are in the sky  
On moonlight and a crust of rye,

On breakfast drowsily at noon  
And heart's-ease and a macaroon. . . .  
I'll keep a swarm of bees at home  
And live by selling honeycomb. . . .

I'll clothe myself in cast-off rags,  
In cobwebs or in barley bags. . . .  
The shabbier I am encased  
The fruitier my joy will taste.

I'll set my two lips to the air  
And carol to the birds' despair;  
I'll tramp the lanes and sell my honey  
For something more to me than money. . . .

I'll snap my fingers at the earth,  
And find out what my song is worth!—  
—Amanda Benjamin Hall, in "The Dancer in the Shrine."

## The Part of the Minor Artist

As a man's footsteps in the dew of the morning are the labours of the minor artist; but if he challenge surer feet and greater strength to pursue his quest before the dews are dried and his passing forgotten, then he also has played a part. The masters flash lightning through our clouds of human passion, ignorance and error, or hang rainbows of promise upon their gloom; but for us of the rank and file, it is enough that we make happy such as have only heard of happiness and waken the daydream of courage in fearful hearts; it is enough if we kindle one valley mist with a gleam of beauty, or pour some few, pure drops of hope into the thirsty and perceptive soul.—Eden Philpotts.

## The Gift of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

words and works and the demonstrable understanding obtained thereby? Many earnest seekers have failed to find this understanding until there came to this age a new revelation of the truths preached and practiced by Jesus of Nazareth. This revelation came under the name of Christian Science, and Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, named her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She points her students constantly to the Bible as the source and fount of knowledge of God. She states as the foremost tenet of her faith (Science and Health, p. 497), "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life."

"The only way to this living Truth, which heals the sick, is found in the Science of divine Mind as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus," Mrs. Eddy says on page 180 of the textbook. Through years of patient study and prayerful demonstration she reduced her understanding to clear statements of truth that all may understand. She has proved to thousands that a growing knowledge of God is a joyous and practical accomplishment. She reasons that if God is Life, and God is good, Life then can never be less than good, can never be diseased or distorted; that Life can never end in death, for it would cease to be Life; and, therefore, that death is not a reality; that matter cannot contain life, and therefore has no life to lose; that the seeming inharmonious conditions of the matter-body may be brought into subjection to the law of Life, which demonstrates harmony.

The beginner in the study of Christian Science may start today to prove his inalienable right to accept and partake of the gift of God, which is eternal Life. The moment he accepts the statement that matter contains no life, he will begin to lose his fear of matter and what it can do; he will begin to assert his mastery over the body, instead of bowing in abject submission to the report of pain or inharmonious which seems to come from brain or nerve; the advancing footsteps of his demonstrations will gain in assurance and confidence; rising to the discovery that because matter has no life, material pursuits bring neither pleasure nor profit, he will turn toward the "living Truth" and endeavor to enlarge his "treasures of Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 265); he will rejoice that to this age has come the revelation of Christian Science, which explains Jesus' statement, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1923

## EDITORIALS

At its recent session at Geneva, the Council of the League of Nations heard representatives of Poland and the Free City of Dantzig state their mutual grievances. As might have been expected, the compromise solution of the problem to find a sea outlet for Poland, promised in former President Wilson's Fourteen Points, has satisfied no one. The

### The Growing Tension at Dantzig

Poles want a freer hand in the administration of their port, and the inhabitants of the city, 90 per cent of whom are Germans, naturally want to preserve their nationality, in view of a possible future reunion with the German "Vaterland." If there is to be a revision of the Versailles Treaty, which seems almost inevitable, it is probable that, with the aid of France, Poland will insist on important changes in the status at Dantzig.

The reason for this is written in the lay of the land. The greater part of Poland is drained by the river Vistula, which reaches the Baltic at Dantzig, and it is unavoidable that Polish commerce should seek its way to the sea along that river. Not only is the "Polish Corridor," along the lower reaches of the Vistula, too narrow, but the Free City, which includes a good deal of the surrounding territory inhabited by Germans, forms a stopper in the neck of the bottle. As the Polish State gathers strength, it will make every effort to blow out this obstacle, all of which was duly explained to the peace-makers at Paris, but while President Wilson was impressed by the importance of erecting political frontiers between nationalities, Mr. Lloyd George saw a threat to British sea commerce in a Polish Dantzig.

Though enjoying a certain amount of self-government as one of the Hanseatic cities which dotted the shores of northern Europe, Dantzig was for 300 years a part of the Polish Kingdom. Its wealth grew out of Polish trade. This economic situation has not changed, and until Dantzig becomes a distinctly Polish port, friction between the Free City and the Republic is bound to continue.

The Poles have never been satisfied with the Dantzig arrangement. Last year they insisted on their right to receive officially a visiting British naval squadron. This year, following the Lithuanian seizure of Memel, which showed them that they would have to depend on Dantzig almost alone for their shipping, they have maintained a steady press campaign against the Dantzig authorities, accusing them of interfering with Polish business and with plots to return to the German Reich.

The two most important points at issue concern the management of the port and the collection of customs. The harbor is nominally under the administration of a committee, composed of five representatives from Poland and five from Dantzig. The president is a neutral, a Swiss colonel. This committee is like a house divided against itself. Though it has a multiplicity of officials, its work progresses only with difficulty. The Poles want certain preferences for their trade; the Dantzig representatives seek to maintain special privileges for the Germans. While the city is part of the Polish customs unit, the dues are collected by German officials. The opportunities for favoritism are evident. The Poles would prefer to collect all customs duties themselves. Then the Poles demand recognition for their language in official business, as well as in the schools, etc., so there is no lack of subjects for dissension.

The League of Nations is represented at Dantzig by a commissioner, a British subject, named MacDonnell. He exercises a certain veto power over the Dantzig Government, and is officially the umpire between the Free City and the Poles. To him, M. Plucinski, the Polish delegate, and Dr. Sahm, President of the Dantzig Senate, were referred by the Council of the League, with earnest recommendations to compose their quarrels. This may smooth things over for a while, but in the long run it will hardly solve the problem of "a secure Polish access to the sea," stipulated in the Fourteen Points.

BRINGING with it the assurance that his efforts in the past years to promote British-American intellectual co-operation have obtained a worth-while fruitage, the tribute accorded recently in London to Dr. George MacLean, retiring director of the American University Union, must have given him a great sense of satisfaction. The union, by the way, was originally intended as a war-time organization, to act as a rallying center for the college students in the war. At the present time, however, it is carrying out a valuable work, in association partly with the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, in arranging interchanges of British and American professors and of American and British students.

Commenting upon the ideals of the union a short while ago, Dr. MacLean said that, while it was primarily concerned with the promotion of scholarship by enabling the scholars of the two countries to know one another and to interchange knowledge for the advancement of natural science, it was also concerned with the promotion of an understanding between the nations as a whole. "The doctrine we have constantly in mind is that which Lord Milner and General Smuts preached," he added, "that there must be an understanding between peoples in order to maintain peace; and the university people in our great democracies are naturally the leaders of the people."

That point of mutual understanding cannot be overestimated, for indeed therein resides a keynote to world peace. And if a mutual understanding is lacking between the two great English-speaking peoples, how little chance is there that it will be found present among the

other countries of the world, which do not have even the bond of a common language! If, therefore, scholars and teachers can visit each other's countries and understand each other, it makes for the education of the people in a very real sense. It is noteworthy that there has been a great change in the feelings of Americans toward Englishmen since the war, as a result, to a large extent, of the changed point of view which the war forced upon the consciousness of both nations. Each nation is coming to see that the other's friendship is necessary to its own complete unfoldment. The day of suspicion and jealousy is past. The future is being built upon the solid rock of understanding and co-operation. And in the achievement of this goal the American University Union is having a considerable part.

OUR excellent friend and neighbor, The Boston Herald, raises the interesting question as to why New England farmers do not join in the effort to secure relief for their undoubted woes through political action, after the fashion of the embattled farmers of the central northwestern states. That they suffer equally from low prices when selling and high

### New England Farmers and Politics

prices when buying, and that with them, as with their northwestern brethren, labor is scarce, and the products of the farm hardly repay the cost of production, is undeniable. Yet New England sets forth no Magnus Johnson to proclaim the farmers' wrongs in clarion tones in the Senate, nor does any farmer-labor party arise to give organized political expression to the discontent of the agricultural classes. The Herald sees in this "a sturdy self-reliance which our distant agriculturists might well pattern by."

Doubtless that is true, but probably it is only part of the truth. How much has the fact that the American-born farmers are still in a majority in New England to do with the disinclination to turn to the State for relief? Magnus Johnson, Shipstead, La Follette, are all largely the product of a foreign-born vote. Is there not perhaps a tendency among those who lived under paternal governments abroad, over the actions of which they had little control, to imagine that if they could invest the United States Government with an equally paternal character and then direct its activities, their fortunes would be advanced? This may not be the explanation of the phenomenon noted by our neighbor, but there is reason to believe that the preponderance of American stock on the New England farms has something to do with the indifference to legislation as an agricultural cure-all.

If this were not the case, some astute politician would have before now availed himself of agricultural distress to become a leader in one of the New England states. While in the southern tier the agricultural population is not politically dominant, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont would seem to offer fertile fields for the politician proclaiming himself a "dirt farmer," and offering to cure all agricultural ills by a series of bills affecting bank credits, railroad rates, and the price of farm products. But no such statesman has ever offered himself, and the three states in question are represented in the Senate by one journalist, one packer, two bankers, and two lawyers, each of whom has held public office practically ever since graduating from college.

Whatever the reason, it is very clear that the attitude of the New England farmer toward politics as a personal aid differs sharply from that of his fellows in Minnesota or the Dakotas. Which is the wiser or more patriotic attitude may be left for time to demonstrate. Perhaps if Magnus Johnson "makes good" in the Senate, some Portuguese or French-Canadian may rally his fellows in a New England community, and with them for a nucleus, and agricultural depression for an issue, build up a following, as have the Scandinavians in the central northwest, that will land him in the Senate. But we doubt it. The old New England leaven may be growing small, but it will long continue to leaven the whole lump.

IN ANY problem as complicated as that of federal taxation, every effort to bring order and system to bear upon its solution is praiseworthy, even though the actual plan proposed may not meet with complete or universal approval. The reason for this is that the fundamental issue is so much more important than the details of any proposed scheme, that these latter may temporarily be overlooked in the expectation that mature judgment will insure a wise final determination of the subject, provided only that a real attempt be made to institute the reform. From this standpoint the program of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Federal Tax League of Chicago is worthy of some notice, and its efforts to popularize the bills which are to be introduced into the House of Representatives in December are commendable.

The league's tax relief program is designed to raise revenue and to relieve business, industry, and agriculture of about \$1,250,000,000 of the burden which it now carries, a no inconsiderable amount even when billions are spoken of so lightly in financial transactions as they are today. This program it proposes to carry out through the agency of four bills, the land value tax measure being the one in which it is particularly interested.

This land value tax bill provides for a federal tax of one per cent on the privilege of holding lands and natural resources worth more than \$10,000, after deducting the value of all buildings, personal property, and improvements. In the case of farms, cost of clearing, draining, plowing, and cultivation, together with soil fertility, are classed as improvement values. It will exempt over 98 per cent of all actual farmers and also exempts standing timber from taxation, whether naturally or artificially grown, while it would tax monopoly holders of vacant

natural resources, valuable "sites" in cities and the holding of land in general out of use. It is estimated that the revenue raised under this bill would be about \$1,000,000,000 annually.

The other measures to be introduced include one repealing a great variety of taxes on business and industry, leaving, however, the taxes on such products as distilled spirits, tobacco, and the manufactures dependent upon child labor, one amending the income tax law so as to distinguish between "earned" and "unearned" income, and one amending the inheritance tax.

It is claimed that the above program will relieve the people of the United States of from three to five times the actual amount—\$1,250,000,000—saved by the relief on business by reducing the inflated living costs. Be that as it may, it is at any rate refreshing to see concrete efforts being made to solve the American federal tax problem.

BUSINESS in the United States is irregularly good. The ramifications of this condition are numerous and varied, thus making a slackening somewhat more obvious than actual, although there is a seasonal lull at this time. There is little doubt that business men learned a lesson from the experiences of the period of inflation following the end of the war and the subsequent deflation of 1920—a lesson which will prevent overproduction as a general thing. Costs are high, chiefly the labor item, and there is still the factor of producing too much at expensive levels to be reckoned with; but it is the very alertness to this phase which causes part of the cautionary tendency now apparent in the stride of business, along with a conservative feeling on the part of buyers. The stress of 1920 was largely due to tightening credits, to be sure, but notwithstanding credit is more than abundant, it is well that no undue advantage is being taken of the ease in funds. Lower money rates yet are to be expected.

Probably no President ever came into the White House bearing with him more confidence of "business" than Calvin Coolidge. He is looked to to protect all wholesome practices of industrial machinery, and spokesmen of the railroad executives have already expressed themselves as expecting that radical and inimical legislation as regards the roads will be forestalled. The growing prosperity of the railroads is one of the encouraging features of the country's business situation, and no small contributing factor and indication of the Nation's welfare.

The so-called plight of the farmer has been overdrawn. Huge surpluses of crops will probably not appear. Senator Reed Smoot declares Europe will not be in a financial position to buy much in the line of grains. Indications are that the adjustment of supply and demand will come about naturally.

Of course, the foreign turmoil over war issues, now of long standing, is full of potentialities as regards the United States, politically and in a business way, but the balance of business sentiment is optimistic that the severe reparations tangle will be solved without plunging the world again into war.

The steel industry, always considered a reliable barometer, is looking up, and this also holds good for many fundamental industries.

Prosperity still dominates the situation, and the outlook is favorable.

Henry Ford says: "There is not a cloud in sight."

## Editorial Notes

SHOULD a tourist be privileged to accompany at will the expeditions from Field Museum at Chicago to South America, China, Tibet, and the Malayan Archipelago, he would find opening before him a vista unequalled in mystery and adventure. For example, he could start with the geological expedition which is blazing a trail into the little-known interior of Brazil in the expectation of finding precious stones and crystals. At Para, Brazil, he might join the zoological expedition in search of unusual birds and mammals, traveling with it along the entire stretch of the mighty Amazon, through the reaches of forest that line its banks to the little town of Jean on the border line of Peru and Brazil. Here, he could pick up the botanical expedition, with which he could journey to the coast of Peru. Thence, via Chile, he could go to the South Sea Islands and the Philippines, where another expedition is studying the ethnology of these island tribes. A trip to China with the anthropological expedition, traveling through the little-known villages of the inland of this great country, would constitute a fascinating climax, although he would still be far from having exhausted the possibilities of his itinerary.

THE statement made by Fraülein Margarete Behn, one of the outstanding figures in Conservative Party affairs in the Reichstag, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the women of the Reichstag stand practically a unit in favor of prohibition, is worthy of the widest circulation. There has been a very general tendency to take an ultra-pessimistic view of the moral conditions in Germany, but when the women of a nation align themselves on the side of a great moral issue, such as prohibition, it is safe to say that there is far more hope of that nation's ultimate salvation than may perhaps appear on the surface.

So the Boston Elevated is thinking of raising its fare again. And why not? It is only ten cents now, whereas other cities manage to get along very nicely on five, six, or seven-cent fares. But then, you see, the employees in Boston are demanding a living wage and—think of it—one day off in seven. So to get even, the "L" must take it out on somebody, and who so easy as the long-suffering public?

## An Irish Bookshop

DUBLIN, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—I have been looking all day long for an excuse for not writing an article on Irish politics and, since it is after dinner, and the evening sun still lightens my table, and I am very comfortably seated, you can be sure I have found the excuse. It came from that remark of George Moore to Lady Gregory, mentioned in that pleasantly egotistical book, "Hail and Farewell, Ave!" which runs: "Mayo went to Montmartre, and Sligo turned into Fleet Street." The riddle is easily read. The author of "Esther Waters" went on the continent, and Yeats, the Sligo man, went to London to exchange dreams with members of the Rhymers' Club. The whole of the book is delightful gossip—just that ambling, joggling, inconsequent gossip which you can get in my favorite Dublin bookshop, where, indeed, I bought George Moore's book.

My bookshop has all those qualities which no bookshop should be without. It stands at a corner; you go up a step to it; it is small; it is heaped with books; most of them are modern books, modern in the sense of having been written in the present generation. Most of them cost 7s. 6d. or more, and Mr. Middleton Murry has laid it down that most of us have to think twice (or twenty times) before spending more than 7s. 6d. for a book. For which reason—in my bookshop, at least—one conscientiously counts twenty—and buys whatever one wants! The atmosphere is not unpleasantly high-brow and one feels one has entered the hiding place of first editions, and the home of all those good books which have dignified bindings and small sales—books whose uncut pages seem to live in the odor of literary sanctity. I am convinced there is a rapport—maintained by the good fairy who chooses our books for us—while we pay—between expensive books and expensive ideas.

There is no such thing as a callous, straightforward purchase in my bookshop. You never come out with the book you went in to get. It is all far more exciting than that. Let us imagine you set your teeth firmly, and lower your brow, and ask for some educational book. The bookseller, who is a bright-eyed youth, with rough, black hair—like a Kerry Blue—and low, lazy voice, knows he has got the book somewhere or other; but in the confusion of the shelves and in the mêlée of the counter (where fiction tilts at philosophy and poetry jostles with the tumultuous Irish legends) he is unable to find it. He does not apologize. Why should he? After all, and looking on both sides of the question, what would be less likely than finding what you came for, in a shop like this? To ask for a book and get it would be as far removed from reality as getting a leprechaun to give you his crock of gold. This is not condemnation; rather, here is virtue and praise. For you start peering into the shelves, and craning over the heaps, and after dipping into a volume here and knocking over a pile to get at another behind it, you will come upon the "sumum bonum," the book you have—without realizing it, mind you!—been wanting for months. It is a great moment. It is "the time and the place and the loved one all together."

That is how I came to buy "Hail and Farewell, Ave." That was not when I first visited my Dublin bookshop. My first visit was at a time when the days were apprehensive and the nights held their breath. The shaggy-haired bookseller attended academic Republican meetings while his brother was out "on the run." I remember we talked about James Stephens and Synge in familiar critical tones, until our voices sank to that undertone required by politics.

Then we retired to a dusty back room, heaped from floor to ceiling with books, where I, sitting on twenty volumes of the History of Ireland, listened to the discourses of a staunch Republican. Do not be alarmed. It was not an unpleasant form of Republicanism—it was that comparatively harmless, intellectual type which, like university Socialism, is worked off easily in an hour or two, or in a month or two, in the debating societies. Resembling the polite literary Bolshevism which finds poetically-reasoned expression among the clientele of the Bomb Shop in Charing Cross Road, my friend's Republicanism was a scheme of life based on national aspiration, run by undergraduates and sustained by the seven arts, in an atmosphere of perpetual Celtic twilight!

I have bought many books there since. I have, indeed, ordered books—which never by any chance have "come in yet." I have heard my bookseller hold forth, with strong literary bias, on all subjects from cabbages to kings, and have experienced the exquisite pain of wishing in vain for time to read but half of the volumes ranged about us. They are mostly Irish books. There is almost enough poetry to make a Celt of one. There is almost enough legend to bewitch. There is enough, oh, far too much, Irish history; and enough Gaelic books and pamphlets and textbooks to make one an Irish scholar from sheer shame and force of numbers.

Members of the Dail and Senate—and there is much literary inclination in Dublin—hurry in, intend to hurry away, but linger. It is a kind of Rendezvous des Cochers—if you will admit the metaphor in connection with a bookshop—the "Cochers de la Plume." Shaggy youths lure the dark-haired bookseller into a corner and talk of rebellion in undertones. Others, shyly pausing at the door, glance round the shop and then ask, in Gaelic, for something and carry on a conversation as long as their vocabulary holds out. Some, even more proficient than the dark-haired bookseller, will discourse at length and reduce him to monosyllables. All seem convinced, says a cynical friend of mine, that Ireland is a country with a great future behind it!

One thing I promise you. You will leave my bookshop more generous of mind, more Irish in enthusiasm, more exercised in ideas, your sympathies deepened. You will also, no doubt, be lighter in the trouser pocket to the extent of three half-crowns.

V. S. P.

### An Outstanding Demand of Today

THE demand of the present in international affairs, says The Advocate of Peace, is that the European nations, to say nothing of the Far East, shall first settle their own outstanding difficulties. Then, and not until then, will the United States be in a position to help in any hopeful way. France and Germany must come to a meeting of minds before our Government can be of aid in the solution of the problem of reparations. All of the European states must compose their major disputes before the United States will be in any position to co-operate in any effective settlement for the avoidance of similar disputes. The European states must clearly recognize that the United States can be in no position to discuss, for example, the question of European debts to this country until the United States can know what the financial conditions of the European nations are. These conditions are for the European states to ascertain.